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NEW TREATY ON U.S. BASES PAYMENTS TO BE SIGNED

OW231237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- Japan will negotiate with the United States a new bilateral agreement under which Japanese payments will be increased to help cover the costs of maintaining U.S. military bases in this country, government sources said Tuesday.

The sources said that a decision to hold the negotiations was taken at a meeting Tuesday night between Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency. They said Japan wants the new agreement to be independent of the existing Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement.

SOVIET GROUP PAYS HOMAGE AT POW'S CEMETERY

OW231053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Matsuyama, Ehime Pref., Dec. 23 KYODO -- A group of Soviets paid homage at a cemetery here to 98 Russian soldiers who died in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). It was the first time that Soviets have visited the cemetery, where memorial services have been observed once a year since 1961 by the city government of Matsuyama.

The Russian soldiers died while imprisoned in the city after being taken captive by the Japanese Imperial Forces that defeated them. The Soviet visitors held a mass and offered flowers at the cemetery. They also met at the city office with the 67-year-old chief of a local group of citizens to thank them for their voluntary cemetery-cleaning work continued since around 1958. The Soviet delegation then proceeded to a local junior high school, where they presented Soviet-made dolls and records to students who had joined in the work.

LDP AFFIRMS DEMAND FOR DEFENSE FONDS INCREASE

OW230439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democractic Party members interested in defense affairs affirmed Tuesday to demand a full 6.7 percent increase in defense outlays in fiscal 1987.

The party's three defense-related committees, including the research commission on security, held a joint meeting at party headquarters Tuesday morning and agreed to press the government to allocate the 6.7 percent rise in defense expenditures as requested by the Defense Agency. Defense Agency officials had earlier sought a 6.3 percent increase, or 210.6 billion yen more than the budget for the current fiscal year ending next March 31. They have since revised the figure upward to 6.7 percent because of increases in personnel costs, the government's decision to shoulder more expense for the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan and a possible impact of the introduction of the proposed sales tax on items brought by the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

LDP officials said the lawmakers attending the joint session confirmed that it would be more important for the SDF to get the 6.7 percent increase in expenditures than keeping the outlays within 1 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP).

Successive LDP cabinets since 1976 have maintained the policy of keeping the annual defense expenditures within 1 percent of GNP. Fiscal experts said that the 1 percent ceiling will be broken if the rate of increase in defense outlays exceeds 4.8 percent next year.

The LDP Diet members reportedly expressed the belief that the 6.7 percent rise will be necessary to complete the SDF's buildup program and to boost front line equipment and logistics.

LDP PANEL APPROVES TAX REDUCTION IN FY 1987

OW230803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- The powerful Tax System Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Tuesday approved a final plan for sweeping changes in Japan's tax code for fiscal 1987 featuring a 1.8 trillion yen tax cut in the year starting next April.

The plan, endorsed at a general meeting of the council, is a follow-up to a basic scheme to overhaul Japan's 36-year-old tax system, announced by the council earlier this month. The overall reform plan would slash existing taxes by 4.5 trillion yen over the next three years with an individual income tax reduction of 2.7 trillion yen and a 1.8 trillion yen cutback in corporate taxes, but make up the revenue loss by raising other taxes.

The envisaged tax cut in fiscal 1987 was less than originally expected as major tax increase measures will be implemented from the latter half of the next fiscal year. [passage omitted]

The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to present tax reform bills before the Diet early next year while taking into account final recommendations on tax overhaul submitted Tuesday to Nakasone by the government's Tax System Council. The panel's package of proposals contained reform plans similar to those of the LDP.

The proposed tax reduction is one of the priorities stressed by Nakasone during the campaign for the general election last July which gave the LDP a solid majority in the decisive house of representatives. [passage omitted]

Among major themes of the tax review was how tax revenues could be increased under tight fiscal conditions. The most contentious subjects were the introduction of a broad-based sales or indirect tax and the abolition of a tax-exempt system for small savings of 3 million yen or less.

Opposition parties have strongly opposed the proposed sales tax, claiming that Nakasone had pledged to refrain from introducing a large-scale indirect tax.

Also faced with strong opposition from industries to be affected by the new sales tax, the council proposed that companies with annual sales of less than 100 million yen be exempted from the tax and that some 40 items including foods, drinks and medical fees also be exempt. [passage omitted]

Private-sector economists generally predict that the proposed cut in the personal income tax will not help expand consumer spending as the economic benefits of the tax changes will be offset by the planned tax increases.

Nakasone has said one of the main principles for tax reform is "invigoration" of the Japanese economy. Some economists also point out that the introduction of both the sales tax and the new tax on small savings interest was pushed by the Finance Ministry as the only way to get Nakasone off the hook on his dual pledges to rebuild deficit-ridden national finances and cut taxes.

'Main Points' of Plan

OW231001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- The following are the main points of a tax reform package finally agreed upon by a panel of experts of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDO) Tuesday.

Income, Residence Tax Cuts

-- Reduction in individual income tax rates over the next two years, with the maximum rate to eventually be reduced to 50 percent from the current 70 percent and the tax formula simplified to six brackets from the present 15. For 1987, the maximum rate will be 60 percent on taxable income of over 50 million yen and the number of tax brackets will be reduced to 13.

-- Introduction of an additional income tax deduction of 150,000 yen and additional residence tax deduction of 120,000 yen for the spouse of a wage earner, starting in 1987. But in 1987 only 112,500 yen will be allowed as an additional income tax deduction.

Corporate Tax Cuts (1.8 tril yen)

-- Gradual reduction in the basic corporate income tax rate to 37.5 percent (28 percent for small firms) from 43.3 percent (31 percent) over the next three years.

-- Phasing out of tax exemption for reserves for bonus payments and scaling down of tax exemption for corporate dividend receipts to 80 percent in 1989 from the current 100 percent over the next three years.

-- Introduction of a sales (value-added) tax of 5 percent from January 1, 1988, with corporations with annual sales below 100 million yen excepted. Other exceptions are food, medical services, certain financial transactions, education and some other items.

-- With the introduction of the sales tax, eight taxes such as excise taxes and electricity and gas taxes will be abolished.

-- A tentative tax rate of 11 percent will be applied on cars for three years from January 1988. After that, the proposed general 5 percent rate will be applied.

Taxation on Interest

-- Imposition of a 20 percent tax on interest from all savings and deposits and termination of the present tax-exempt system for small bank, postal and government bond accounts, effective October 1, 1987.

Others

-- Wider-based application of the capital gains tax on securities and futures trading.

-- Simplification of taxation, including abolition of ad valorem tax, on alcoholic beverages and termination of a grading system for whiskey.

Opposition Parties React

OW231319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- Opposition parties reacted strongly against a tax system reform plan decided by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Tax System Council Tuesday.

The Japan Socialist Party blasted the plan for the introduction of a 5 percent sales tax, on the grounds that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had pledged to refrain from introducing a large-scale indirect tax.

The top opposition party also claimed the plan will not afford an expected large-scale income tax cut for workers during the year starting next April as it will implement countervailing tax hike measures at the same time.

The No. 2 opposition Komeito slammed the plan for betraying Nakasone's pledge not to introduce a large-scale indirect tax and for increasing people's taxes in such a way as to affect their livelihood. The Centrist Party proposed holding of a summit meeting of the ruling and opposition parties on the tax system reform plan.

Another centrist opposition party, the Democratic Socialist Party, criticized the plan for being aimed at only increasing tax revenues without redressing what it called an unfair tax system.

The party said it will fight against the introduction of the large-scale indirect tax and the abolition of tax exemption on the interest from bank, postal and other small savings, envisaged in the plan.

The Japan Communist Party also claimed the plan is intended to gather the funds for a large defense buildup and said it would lead a national campaign against the bill.

The minor opposition United Social Democratic Party also said it would stage a national campaign to oppose the plan for what it called a large tax hike and call for a large tax cut instead.

Reacting to a similar tax reform plan decided by the government's Tax System Council Tuesday in a follow up to the LDP panel's plan, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and other labor organizations issued a protest statement.

The statement said the major labor organizations are determined to stage a large-scale national campaign jointly with opposition parties against the tax system reform plans.

NAKASONE HINTS AT TAX INCREASE AFTER 1990

OW231305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday hinted at the possibility of a tax increase in or after fiscal 1990.

Commenting on a tax reform plan approved Tuesday by the Tax System Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Nakasone told reporters that the matter of whether or not to increase or cut taxes should be studied again after the proposed tax overhaul is completed in fiscal 1989.

Nakasone's remarks seems to run counter to his earlier statements that his government would not seek to rehabilitate the nation's deficit ridden finances through a tax increase.

The LDP's tax reform plan calls for a tax cut of 4.5 trillion yen over the next three years (fiscal 1987 to fiscal 1989), to be offset by new taxes of a similar amount.

Meanwhile, Sadanori Yamanaka, chairman of the LDP's tax panel, also hinted at a future tax increase in a press conference. The tax reduction will be covered by an equivalent tax increase while the proposed tax overhaul is implemented, he said. After that (completing the tax reform), it is necessary for the government to release itself from financial burdens by stopping the issue of deficit-covering bonds," he said.

Takekazu Ogura, chairman of the government's Tax System Council which submitted a final tax reform proposal to Nakasone with a content similar to the LDP plan, told a separate press conference that he had called for the creation of a special facility to handle complaints regarding the new sales tax. Nakasone earlier expressed interest in such an idea.

NODONG SINMUN ON FUND-RAISING FOR COUNTERDAM

19 December Commentary

SK200255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 18 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 December commentary: "An Indiscreet Dictator's Anticommunist Madness"]

[Text] On 16 December, after inviting so-called members of the committee to push forward the dam construction to Chongwadae, his den, traitor Chon Tu-hwan instigated in South Korea anticommunist confrontation in South Korea. While denouncing and slandering the construction of our peaceful Kumgangsan power station as designed for a water attack, the puppet raved that they should sublimate the fund-raising movement to construct the counterdam for a pan-national movement designed to pursue stability through anti-communist spirit and the full unity of the people.

It goes without saying that the puppet's uttering such gibberish is a maneuver designed to further develop the government-inspired fund-raising movement to contruct a dam and settle the crisis in its shaking regime by pretending it is being conducted by civilian organizatons.

As is known, our construction of the Kumgangsan power station is work to remold nature -- work designed to exploit water sources over the entire area of Kumgangsan mountain, on our side, and to actively use them for the independent development of the national economy -- and a grand farsighted peaceful construction project designed to prepare a treasure for the northern half of the Republic as well as for the mutual prosperity of the entire nation after reunification.

Before studying the economic propriety of the construction of the Kumgangsan power station, we, who always consider the fate of the country and the nation and who cherish the ardent fraternal love for the people in the South, have completely examined it and analyzed it from all aspects, and have concluded that the construction of the Kumgangsan power staion would not prevent the South Korean side from using the water sources and that it would protect broad areas near the North Han River and downstream from suffering damage from a great flood and create favorable conditions for agriculture in these areas.

As the concerned authorities of the Republic have already elucidated, after considering the overall significance of this power station construction, we have paid eager attention to safety and the firmness of the fundamental facilities, such as the power station dam, and have taken measures to make enormous additional investment in this safety and firmness.

The South Korean puppets' slandering of our peaceful construction, which cannot be a matter of question, as a water-attack dam and their kicking up a commotion by conducting a movement to raise funds to construct a counterdam against our power station construction designed to produce electricity, are an absurd and ridiculous political cartoon of the indiscreet rascals.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is truly concerned about the South Korean people's right to live and is interested in peace, it should not kick up a commotion over our power station construction, which is not a threat at all, but should immediately adopt measures to withdraw the approximately 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea -- nuclear weapons which can destroy a nation of 50 million and ruin all of its land.

Babbling about a water-attack dam and conducting movement to raise funds to construct a counterdam is last-ditch psychological warfare and a vicious maneuver for plunder conducted and designed as part of the anticommunist tricks by those who face serious political disorder and crisis because of the national salvation struggle of the people against the United States and the fascist regime and who are attempting to escape from this crisis and disorder.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is [passage indistinct] in a swirl of pending political and economic difficulties, is now increasing the fascist suppresssion against the whole people, kicking and struggling to find an exit by appeasing the sentiments of resistance of the people and by averting their eyes to the anticommunist confrontation through shameless pacification and deceptions and anti-communist propaganda for intrigue.

This was nakedly proven by the fact that the puppet traitor raved at a report meeting to evaluate the people's spiritual education for this year held in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, on the same day that it was necessary to strengthen the people's spiritual education based on ideological education to preserve the right to exist.

No one knew that the so-called spiritual education of the people was designed after models of the all-out movement to mobilize the people's spirit of the Japanese imperialists and the movement to mobilize the spirit of the former dictator Pak Chong-hui and a fascist war slogan designed to maintain and prolong the military fascist rule and comandeer and mobilize personal and material resources for war preparations by rationalizing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist fascist frenzy and its nation-selling maneuvers and by pacifying the people's feelings of dissatisfaction and resistance against them.

Under the circumstances during which all the Korean people desire peace and the reunification of the country and the public opinion of the world, how can we tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the South Korean puppets who run fast to the nation-selling road under slogans of fascism and war?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to obliterate the struggle spirit of the people and maintain the dirty political remainder of its life by strengthening the anticommunist artifice and the education of spirit, imitating the former dictator's tricks, a total fantasy that cannot be realized.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's shameless maneuvers which deride and debase the will of the people surely face more fierce anger and stern resistance, and ruin in disgrace.

22 December Commentary

SK220551 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 21 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 December commentary: "Stop Anticommunist and Fascistization Maneuvers at Once"]

[Text] Voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are being vigorously echoed among our people. An expanded joint meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF and a joint emergency meeting of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party were held to expose and denounce the anticommunist and fascistization maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. Similar meetings were also held in Pyongyang, provincial capitals, plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and universities.

At these meetings, our people of all walks of life exposed and strongly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring's reckless anticommunist and fascist frenzy of placing South Korea under martial law and brutally suppressing patriotic youths and students, and the people; the opposition party and opposition democratic forces that cry for independence; democracy; and reunification, branding them procommunist forces. They have also condemned the military fascist clique's crimes of kicking up an anticommunist confrontational commotion, while finding fault with our peaceful construction of the Kumgangsan power station and consequently conducting a fund-raising campaign to build a counterdam. Our just voices arouse international sympathy. Numerous countries, international organizations, and progressive figures around the world who treasure justice held meetings and issued statements to protest the anticommunist fascist frenzy and anticommunist confrontation commotion of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations around the world have joined their voices. It is a matter of course that the fascist frenzy and confrontational commotion of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are faced with strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad.

As reported, after placing South Korea under martial law by successively issuing various orders for suppression, including the order for emergency duty and the order for emergency security duty, the South Korean puppet clique raided or closed, in broad daylight, campuses, houses, publishing companies, opposition parties, and dissident organizations. It has also arrested and imprisoned people of all walks of life, including youths and students who cry for independence, democracy, and reunification, and even lawmakers, branding them procommunist. Moreover, while babbling, almost daily, about a threat of southward invasion, the puppets press the people hard by even conducting the so-called fund-raising campaign to build a counterdam and thoroughly filch from even the empty pockets of the people who are suffering economic distress. Such commotion as is being kicked up in South Korea is part of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's desperate effort to maintain its crumbling colonial military fascist rule and to realize its dirty ambition for long-term office. We again sternly condemn and denounce, with national indignation, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's mean act of attempting to find a way out by suppressing, with guns and bayonets, the patriotic democratic forces which demand independence, democracy, and reunification and by inspiring confrontation between fellow countrymen.

Despite the strong protest and denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad, while continuously maintaining martial law, in which only guns and bayonets are rampant, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have randomly suppressed the South Korean youths, students, and patriotic people -- who have risen up in the righteous struggle -- by wielding blood-stained bayonets. Not satisfied with kicking up a commotion of intrigue in South Korea in connection with our construction of the Kungangsan power station, they are presently engaged in mean maneuvers to internationalize the confrontation maneuvers by even bringing up this issue in international organizations and international conferences. This is another unforgivable crime. However, no matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may adhere to fascist suppression and its anticommunist confrontational commotion, this cannot serve as a means to prolong its existence. Despite the South Korean puppets' unprecedented suppression maneuvers, the youths, students, and people are continuously waging the vigorous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence, democratization, and reunification of the fatherland. After seeing through the plot of the fund-raising campaign to build a counterdam, the South Korean people put into collection boxes, not money, but printed material saying "Let us bury, in the name of the nation, Chon Tu-hwan, who is inspiring North-South confrontation" and "We desperately oppose fund-raising for exploitation." Seeing squarely the trend of the times, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must immediately stop anticommunist fascistization maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation commotion and resign from power without delay.

PAPERS COMMENT ON JAPANESE ARMS BUILDUP

SK200500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA) -- Papers here Saturday comment on the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are playing jugglery with the "limit line" which puts the military spendings for 1987 within one percent of the gross national product.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

Nakasone and Kuriharu let loose a string of verbiage to explain that it is difficult to keep to one percent, although they want to. What they really seek, however, is to convince public opinion that military expenditure shall inevitably go beyond "one percent" despite all their efforts and thus make it a fait accompli. In other words, they try to throw away the cumbersome brake and fling the door open for unbridled arms expansion.

The commentary further says:

This patently proves that the Japanese reactionaries are rushing headlong along the road to a military power and war although they waxed quite eloquent about "peace".

Japan's annual military budget actually surpasses one percent of the GNP from this year.

The conversion of Japan into a military power and her war preparations are being further accelerated in accordance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries are seeking to pave a road for overseas military aggression, availing themselves of their involvement in the U.S. imperialists' war strategy.

Now overheated with the ambition for overseas aggrandizement, they legally remove one after another hurdles lying in the way of their arms buildup and war preparations.

The next goal of the militarists who crushed the "one percent limit" of military expenditure is to malrevise the present Japanese Constitution which prohibits war.

The Japanese militarists are running riot like an unbridled horse to pull down the barrier that stands in the way of war.

MINJU CHOSON says the Japanese reactionaries had better behave with discretion, clearly mindful that their arms buildup and overseas aggression would only result in their own destruction.

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS ASSEMBLY SESSION IN SOUTH

SK230504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 20 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 December commentary: "Riotous and Monopolistic Stage of the DJP Hooligans"]

[Text] The regular session of the puppet National Assembly, which began on 20 September, ended on 18 December. The ruling and opposition parties commented on the regular session differently.

The DJP's statement highly praised the regular session by babbling that this regular session has given the South Korean people the so-called feeling of relief and hope in their lives at an appropriate time. However, the opposition parties said that the regular session of the National Assembly has been consistent with the self-righteous and one-sided operation of the National Assembly and that it was not a session true to the principle of parliamentary democracy. Which is correct? Anyone who has witnessed the operation of the puppet National Assembly will describe the DJP rascals a shameless. Here are some facts that testify to this.

Though the period of the session was 90 days, the session of the puppet National Assembly was open for just a few days. Deliberations were suspended for more days than they were conducted because of the crisis over the imprisonment of lawmaker Yu Song-hwan, the crisis over the remarks of the puppet prime minister on the suspension of constitutional politics, the crisis over the remarks of lawmakers Chang Ki-uk and Sim Wan-ku, and the boycott of the regular session of the National Assembly by the NKDP lawmakers. There can be no other place where the National Assembly is operated in such a manner.

Many clamorous incidents took place during this regular session. Let us look at the crisis over the imprisonment of lawmaker Yu Son-hwan. While expressing his political views, lawmaker Yu Song-hwan of the NKDP asserted that reunification, rather than anticommunism, must be the state policy. This is a statement that reflects the aspirations of the South Korean people and can be considered correct by anyone. Moreover, it is stipulated in the law that one must not find fault with the remarks of lawmakers in the National Assembly based upon the nonliability privilege. However, the DJP hooligans took lawmaker Yu Song-hwan away to prison, finding fault with his remarks on the state policy of reunification, after turning the assembly hall of the National Assembly into a stage where some 1,000 armed policemen ran rampant. This is an incident of fascist violence unprecedented in the parliamentary history of the world.

The regular session of the puppet National Assembly is supposed to deal mainly with the budget plan of the puppet government for the new year and relevant bills. Then, what happened to this budget plan? When the ruling and opposition parties disagreed on the budget plan, the DJP hooligans unilaterally passed it in a blitzkreig manner after secretly gathering in the room of the DJP lawmakers inside the National Assembly building in the dead of the night without the attendance of opposition parties. The regular session of the National Assembly can be characterized by the fact that it was a place where fascism was rampant and was a monopolistic stage of the DJP, a majority in the National Assembly. The evaluation of the regular session of the National Assembly by the DJP hooligans must be a trick to save their face in connection with the fact that the National Assembly is in such shape because of them.

Even though the puppets babbled about hope of life, this is also nonsense. The puppets have persistently opposed an amendment to the Constitution in favor of a direct election system that reflects the demand of the people and have attempted to replace this with an amendment in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system. The budget plan which was passed in the regular session of the National Assembly is a budget plan for fascism, war, and exploitation.

Some 120 other bills, bills for approval, and resolutions are necessary only for long-term office of the DJP. Next year, the people, who are suffering from poverty, must pay, per person, some 73,000 won more than they paid last year. How can this give the people hope in their lives?

The recent regular session of the National Assembly shows that even though there is the so-called National Assembly in South Korea, it is nothing but a plaything of the government and the ruling party and that even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring describes the National Assembly as the stage of parliamentary politics or party politics, the opposition party cannot accomplish any of their demands in the National Assembly. The puppets' violence of turning the National Assembly into a place where fascism is rampant and into the monopolistic stage of the DJP is a desperate effort to resolve the crisis facing their crumbling regime. The puppets must feel shameful for their crime and must resign from power.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANTINUCLEAR PEACE MOVEMENT

SK231036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- Anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement in 1986 shows that more popular masses of the world join in the peace movement and the peaceloving forces of the world are more powerful than the imperialist belligerent forces, stresses NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

In a signed article titled "For Realising Human's Desire" the paper says:

What is noteworthy in the anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace movement sweeping the five continents this year is that socialist countries advanced peace initiatives and took the lead in the struggle for their realisation, expanding their scope.

The Soviet Union extended till January 1, 1987, its moratorium on nuclear testing in force since August last year to show by a practical deed its stand to ease international tension and defend world peace. And it arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik at which it advanced bold initiatives and constructive proposals for nuclear disarmament.

Meanwhile, in October the Socialist Unity Party of Germany of the GDR and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, an opposition party in West Germany, put forth a joint proposal to create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. With the Czechoslovak Communist Party joining in it, the proposal has become a joint one of the three parties.

A declaration of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front calling for converting the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, an initiative of Warsaw Pact member nations calling upon European countries, the United States and Canada to strive for the realization of a proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the European continent, and the sincere efforts of the Republic of Cuba for the peaceful solution to the Central American problem aroused positive response from world people.

Thanks to the positive and constructive endeavours of socialist countries to remove the danger of thermonuclear war, a new global war, and safeguard world peace and security, the world peaceloving forces have grown stronger whereas the imperialist belligerent forces have been isolated and weakened this year.

It is noteworthy, too, that broad popular masses of the world joined in the peace movement this year.

Hundreds of representatives of all strata from 23 countries in Asia, America and Western Europe gathered in Central America in January to stage an international peace march, and the participants in the peace march from Los Angeles, the United States, in early March extended their course as far as Washington.

Anti-war, anti-nuclear demonstrations were waged in an unprecedented scope and depth, and the signature campaign against the reckless "Star Wars" programme of the U.S. imperialists gained momentum this year.

Many countries and regions advanced positive initiatives to build nuclear-free, peace zones and fought for their realisation, and the movement for nuclear-free zone, nuclear-free city further expanded and voices calling for denuclearisation and peace loudly rang out at international meetings.

By undertaking a vigorous anti-war, anti-nuclear, peace struggle with united strength the world people will certainly realize their desire to live in peaceful world free from war, stresses the article.

COMMENTARY VIEWS YEAR-END CRACKDOWN IN SOUTH

SK230825 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Crackdown Toward the End of the Year and at the Beginning of the New Year"]

[Text] With the end of the year and New Year's Day approaching, a frenzied fascist wind is blowing hard in South Korea. The puppet National Police Headquarters issued a grade B emergency alert duty order for a period from 15 December 1986 to 5 January 1987; the puppet Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office issued a special order to control crimes of violence during the end of the old year and the beginning of the new year, from 10 December 1986 to 10 January 1987; and the puppet Seoul Police Bureau issued an order to intensively mop up crimes from 4 December to the end of the year.

In addition, new orders for a crackdown have been issued one after another. Among the suppressive orders issued during these several days are the special order to arrest major figures sought by the police in connection with the current political situation; the instructions to intensify activities to prevent so-called violent crimes; and instructions to sternly punish student demonstrators who cause problems.

Because of the influx of suppressive orders, a warlike alert posture is in force for major facilities, such as the U.S. imperialists' aggressive institutions and the puppet institutions, and a special check and search operation and intensive crackdown maneuvers are being staged in a more frenzied manner. On 20 December, the fascist clique searched 12 bookstores near major universities in Seoul and committed the violent act of confiscating books which were to their dislike. Also, they are frenziedly committing the violence of arresting and punishing patriotic students and figures of various strata who have conducted activities for independence and democratization.

The bloodthirsty suppressive maneuvers conducted by the puppets with the end of the year and the New Year's Day approaching are a manifestation of the fascist frenzy, the ruling method of which is to wield guns and bayonets; this is another wave of the vicious reactionary offensive.

The puppets rave that placing a warlike cordon and conducting a crackdown with an enormous number of police troops is to prevent crime and check acts that infringe upon the lives of the people. This is like saying that a cat is considering the well-being of rats. No one will believe such publicity by those who treat the people as the enemy and habitually commit acts to trample upon their dignity and rights and encroach on their lives and property. The puppets' true intent is to curb the people's spirit of resistance with guns and bayonets and make them obey the order of fascist rule.

Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles about someone else's provocation and impure forces. This is an excuse to suppress the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea by connecting them with us. It is a tactic designed to justify their suppressive atrocities. The South Korean students and people have joined in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, not prompted by someone else's instigation, but as an inevitable result of the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The puppets are engaging in frenzied suppressive maneuvers with the end of the year and the New Year's Day approaching because their position is shaky. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which experienced in 1986 the most serious political crisis since it took power, is aware that its power base will be shaken more seriously next year.

Cornered in a blind alley, they are attempting to find a way out of the crisis by stepping up suppression against the people, this being the nature of a fascist maniac. This attempt was well revealed by the puppet government when it established the law-abiding order as part of its policy objective for 1987.

According to CHUNGANG ILBO, a South Korean paper, dated 18 December, the puppets plan to augment riot police by organizing an additional 10 riot police companies, including 5 riot police companies that specialize in taekwondo, and to massively increase the suppressive police forces next year. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is preparing for an operation like the Kwangju carnage to suppress and kill South Korea's patriotic democratic forces.

The puppets' suppressive frenzy is becoming more reckless with each passing day. However, this is evidence that the destruction of the military fascist dictatorship is near. The puppets' suppression with guns and bayonets will evoke greater indignation and resistance from patriotic people who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, and accelerate their own ruin.

VNS COMMENTARY ON WAR PREPARATIONS IN SOUTH

SK200201 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are presently frantically inspiring war fever, while spreading rumors about a threat of southward invasion.

As you know, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are inspiring war fever these days, while spreading rumors about a threat of southward invasion more viciously than ever. In his 12 December interview with THE WASHINGTON TIMES, Lilley, commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, inspired North-South confrontation and war fever by stating that the possibility of southward invasion from the North is great from now until 1988, when the Seoul Olympic Games are held.

On 11 and 12 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while personally keeping step with such assertions by Livsey, also inspired North-South confrontation and war fever. While inspecting a South Korean-U.S. field army unit and naval units on 11 and 12 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan ordered them to assume a posture of thorough alertness against a surprise attack from the North, expected to be launched using the so-called peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988 as an opportunity, over the winter in particular. This is like a thief turning on the victim with a club.

As you all well know, it has been reported that according to the 6 September measure of the Supreme Command, in the North, as many as 150,000 soldiers have been mobilized from inherent duties and positions of the military to peaceful construction to increase the country's material wealth. This measure was taken by the North along the same line of their January 1984 proposal for tripartite talks; the 11 January statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which they unilaterally decided to stop large-scale military exercises throughout the North as of 1 February of this year, and in which they proposed that both South Korean and U.S. authorities adopt the same measure; and the proposal advanced in February and July for holding talks among military authorities. These measures clearly confirm not only the strong intention and sincere attitude of the North concerning the alleviation of tension on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, but also their position that they have no intention of invading the South.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are at all interested in the alleviation of tension on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they, if they do not take the same measures as the North, must not commit acts that run counter to them. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring not only continuously introduce Lance missiles and various other types of nuclear weapons, but also conduct various military exercises against the North almost daily.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has also inspired North-South confrontation and war fever by conducting a provocative military exercise called the model exercise, which involved the annihilation of enemy tanks at the White Horse and Spector Units of the Army, on 12 December. Such provocative military exercises by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have promoted on the Korean peninsula a dangerous touch and go situation during which war may break out by accident. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are inspiring war fever while tenaciously spreading so-called rumors about threats of a southward invasion from the North. This is designed to justify their criminal preparations for a war of northward invasion, to further accelerate such preparations, and to block our people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization, which is spreading in this land like flames fueled by the wind, by diverting the attention of the people elsewhere.

As is known well, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring face a most serious crisis. People of all walks of life, including youths and students, are continuously waging the struggle to demand that the U.S. imperialists be expelled and that Chon Tu-hwan's pro-U.S. dictatorship be overthrown, and the Chon Tu-hwan regime is struggling amid serious isolation and rejection from home and abroad. To seek long-term office after freeing itself from this situation at all costs, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to resolve the crisis after diverting the attention of the people elsewhere by aggravating the tension. This is nothing but a wild fancy. No matter what sophistry they may use, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot justify their northward war preparations, nor can they block our people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization.

YI MIN-U ON POSSIBILITY OF ACCEPTING DJP PLAN

SK240824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP) -- Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Wednesday implied the possibility of his party accepting the ruling party's plan for establishing a cabinet system through constitutional revision. As a precondition for its acceptance of a parliamentary cabinet system, Yi said, his party would demand that the ruling Democratic Justice Party agree to its "seven-point proposal for democratiztion," including a guarantee of fair elections. Under the proposal, the ruling Democratic Justice Party would have to guarantee freedom of press, including abolition of the basic press law: basic constitutional rights: the political neutrality of civil servants: the reinstatement and amnesty of all political prisoners; implementation of decentralized local autonomy and fair national assembly election law. "A decision by the ruling party to accept the proposal would provide momemtum for the people, as well as the opposition camps, to positively consider the parliamentary cabinet system," the NKDP president said. The opposition party has adhered to a presidential system, under which the people could elect the president through direct vote.

Yi warned that if the ruling party were to enact the constitutional amendment bill unilaterally, it would exacerbate the dispute over the legitimacy of power and the political system, leading to eventual chaos and disaster.

The main opposition party's two predominant factions have reportedly reacted cooly and passively to Yi's remarks, continuing to support the creation of a direct popular presidential system. It is uncertain at this time if Yi's proposal could gain the unified support of the opposition party.

Meanwhile, the ruling party welcomed Yi's remarks, calling them "a positive step forward to comply with popular aspirations for constitutional revision by consensus." Party spokesman Sim Myong-po expressed the hope that Yi's proposal could provide a breakthrough to the stalemated political arena and create a desirable atmosphere for stability in politics. The government party will disclose its position in regard to Yi's proposal on Friday, when party Chairman No Tae-u holds a year-end press conference.

1,008 PRISONERS RECEIVE CHRISTMAS PAROLE

SK240119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday freed 1,008 prisoners under a nationwide Christmas parole, the Justice Ministry announced. Among those released are six college students and one worker who were prosecuted in connection with anti-government demonstrations, according to the ministry. The ministry said that the special amnesty was granted to those prisoners who completed more than two years' probation who are not likely to be repeat offenders since they have fostered adequate social adaptability.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that Korean society should help the released prisoners start their lives anew. He made it clear, however, that amnesty will never be granted ever to habitual criminals or those who inflict crippling damage on families through rape or theft.

BATMONH CONGRATULATES NEW CPV GENERAL SECRETARY

OW212138 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader J. Batmonh has sent a telegramme of greetings to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, on the occasion of his election to this high post.

The telegramme says that in Mongolia we have followed with a great attention to work of the 6th Congress of Vietnamese communists which worked out key tasks of the party and people at the current stage of building socialism in Vietnam and determined the main direction of the country's foreign policy in the struggle for preventing the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and ensurance as well as strengthening of universal peace in the entire world.

The telegramme also expresses assurance that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples will further strengthen and deepen in the interests of Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples for the benefit of strengthening of unity and solidarity of socialist countries.

OFFICIALS MEET CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK

OW212134 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek was received by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, chairman of Mongolian part of the intergovernmental Mongol-Czechoslovak Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Present were M. Dugersuren, MPR foreign minister and the other officials.

The same day B. Chnoupek visited Ulaanbaatar shoe making factory named after K. Gottwald, fine art museum, Young Pioneers Palace.

D. Rozbora, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of CSSR to Mongolia gave a reception in honour of the visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek.

The reception was attended by T. Namsray, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and other officials.

CTK Reports Communique

LD201751 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar Dec 20 (CTK) -- The necessity to ensure security in Asia and the Pacific region was stressed in a communique on the three-day visit by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Mongolia (December 18-20), issued today.

The communique said that during Bohuslav Chnoupek's talks with his counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren, the Czechoslovak foreign minister welcomed Mongolia's proposal for creating an international mechanism ruling out the use of force in relations between countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two sides called for the development of relations with China in the interest of peace and socialism in Asia and the whole world. They appreciated the Chinese Government's statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, on halting nuclear tests in the atmosphere and on the need to prevent the militarization of outer space. The ministers expressed resolute support for the efforts of the Governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to establish peace in South-East Asia.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, as well as their support for the constructive proposals of the Government of People's Korea for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea and its transformation into a nuclear-free zone, the communique said.

The Czechoslovak and Mongolian ministers reiterated their solidarity with the people and Government of Afghanistan, and stressed the necessity of halting the undeclared war against that country and of a speedy political settlement of the situation according to the proposals of the Afghan Government.

While discussing the escalation of hostile acts by the United States against Nicaragua, the two ministers expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Nicaraguan people. They stated that the results of the 8th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Harare demonstrated the growing positive role of the Non-Aligned Movement in questions of war and peace, in the struggle for the democratization of international political and economic relations.

While exchanging views on international topics, the two sides expressed concern in connection with the escalated arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, stating that the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles is aimed at upsetting the existing military-strategic balance in the world.

The ministers stressed the importance of the constructive initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at the elimination of all nuclear weapons by 2000 and at establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

The ministers condemned U.S. steps directed against the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties and in this context they welcomed the Soviet Government's statement that the USSR would continue respecting the limits of the two treaties. They called on the U.S. administration to reconsider its attitude on this issue and follow the Soviet Union's example.

The ministers also accepted with understanding the Soviet Government statement of December 18 on the decision to end the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests after the USA carries out its first nuclear test in 1987, and expressed their opinion that the USA must halt nuclear tests and thus help start talks on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests.

The ministers also stressed the worldwide importance of the Delhi declaration on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, the communique said.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

OW160218 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 December (MONTSAME) — A delegation of workers of the apparatus of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Headed by B. Chimid, chief of the State Construction Department of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow.

The delegation will study the work experience of the apparatus of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of local soviets.

UNEN HAILS USSR STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR TESTING

OW221347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Dec (MONTSAME) — The Mongolian people regard the statement by the Soviet Government on the question of a comprehensive banning of all nuclear explosions as a timely measure expressing the concern of USSR over its own security, as well as the security of its allies. The Soviet Government position exposed in its statement of 18 December is being fully shared and welcomed by the Mongolian public.

"The Soviet moratorium has displayed a bright example of socialism serving to the cause of peace and being able to exercise a new way of thinking in international affairs in our nuclear and space epoch. This bold step of the USSR is of a paramount significance as it places on the agenda the cessation of all nuclear explosions as the shortest and most reliable way to achieve the nuclear disarmament goals", the national daily "UNEN" says in its editorial.

"The unilateral Soviet moratorium has implanted the hope and confidence in the minds of the world peoples in the possibility of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over them."

Large-scale and far-reaching initiatives of the Soviet Union following its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, namely constructive proposals tabled at Reykjavik are a move of good will and profound realism testifying to the readiness of the Soviet Union to use all possibilities for curbing the arms race and their elimination before the end of this century.

As is known, despite the Soviet moratorium the U.S. administration is continuing nuclear tests in a drive to achieve military superiority. Moreover, by conducting nuclear explosions and exceeding the limits of the SALT-2 treaty, downgrading results achieved in Reykjavik on matters of nuclear disarmament, the Washington administration hopes to create new types of armaments including space striking system. All this clearly exposes genuine intentions of Washington and confirms the hypocrisy of its saying that it strives for peace and disarmament.

Such an irresponsible approach of the American administration failing to follow the example of the USSR and halting all nuclear tests, undermines peace and security of nations and threatens the existence of life on earth, the paper notes.

The Mongolian people consider that a responsible and realistic approach to the problem of war and peace by all states, big or small alike, first of all nuclear powers, is so essential in the present complicated situation. In fact, the Soviet Union extends its unilateral moratorium for the 5th time with effect from 1 January 1987 until the first American nuclear explosion.

The cessation of nuclear tests by all nuclear states. the resuming of negotiations and signing a treaty on complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons would promote the establishment of nuclear-free world guaranteed by an all-embracing system of international security.

STATE COMMITTEE FOR CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHED

OW162329 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 December (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, an MPR State Committee for Construction has been established. The functions of the State Committee for Construction, Architecture, and Technical Control and the MPR Ministry of Construction and Construction Material Industry have been transferred to the newly established committee.

Sonomyn Lubsangombo has been appointed chairman of the State Committee for Construction. Lhamyn Tserendondog, former MPR minister of construction and construction material industry, has been appointed a minister of the MPR.

HENG SAMRIN PARTY RETURNS FROM CPV CONGRESS

BK201216 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 December, the high-ranking delegation of the PRK party-state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, returned home safely after successfully attending the Sixth CPV Congress.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh Municipality; the comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee and leaders from various state institutions.

Also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation were Comrade Nguyen Anh Kieu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV Embassy, and other comrade ambassadors and embassy staff of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia.

KPNLF'S SON SANN, GEN SAK FAIL TO MEND RIFTS

BK240829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Dec 86 p 34

[Text] Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) President Son Sann and commander-in-chief of the front's military force, Gen Sak Sutsakhan has failed again to settle their differences over leadership of the embattled group.

The two men met again last Wednesday, the third time they had met in recent weeks in an attempt to define their respective areas of responsibility within the KPNLF, a Khmer official close to Son Sann told the BANGKOK WORLD.

The source said the two men tried to define their respective areas of responsibility in both the military and political fields.

However, the source said they were unable to reach any solution on the matter.

He said that Mr Son Sann's side hoped that they would be able to settle the dispute as soon as possible, adding that the conflict may be resolved before the end of this year.

Asked when the two leaders will meet again, he said it was not fixed yet but may be before the end of the year.

He said Gen Sak had returned to the border camp in what he described as a return to consult other top men on his side as well as to watch developments in the border area.

He said Mr Son Sann was also expected to visit civilian border camps very soon.

It was earlier reported that the question of Gen Sak's status as KPNLF commander-in-chief would be settled because Son Sann wanted to see unity return to his faction.

Mr Son Sann had proposed during the two earlier talks that the problem be settled within the framework of "legality, order and discipline to ensure unity."

The front has been hit by leadership conflicts since December last year when the Gen Sak set up the "Salvation Committee" to challenge the Son Sann Executive Committee.

SIEM REAP AIRPORT, SRV COMMAND ATTACKED

BK220006 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] On 19 December, our National Army fired 15 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap international airport and scored direct hits, killing or wounding 25 Vietnamese soldiers; damaging the airport's runway and rendering it unusable; and destroying 5 barracks, including a radar system controlling flights which was seriously damaged.

On 20 December, our commandos and National Army cooperated with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers and attacked for the second time the Vietnamese enemy's 7705th divisional command at the bridgehead leading to Angkor temples in Siem Reap town. After a 30-minute battle, we killed 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including a division commander and a regiment commander, and wounded 15 others. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, three RPD's, a machinegun, six AK's, two military warehouses, a large Soviet-made truck fully loaded with war materiel, and another large quantity of Vietnamese war materiel. We seized three AK's and some war materiel.

Following our rocket attack against the Siem Reap international airport and the Vietnamese enemy's 7705th divisional command at the bridgehead on the road to Angkor temples, confusion reigns in Siem Reap town and at the airport. The Vietnamese enemy panicked and has since been firing indiscriminately.

LPRP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CPV CONGRESS

BK201010 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 20 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party returned here today from Hanoi after attending the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The delegation was led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and included Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly; Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party CC and head of its propaganda and training board.

Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Politbureau members and secretaries of the party CC. Among them were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisavat Keobunphan, Sali Vongkhamsao, and Maichantan Sengmani.

Vu Tien, charge d'affaires A.I. of the SRV here was also present at the airport.

Report on Delegation Participation

BK231522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Dec 86

[23 December press release on meeting of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau]

[Text] On the morning of 23 December 1986, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee met to hear a report of our party delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on its participation in the Sixth CPV Congress and its activities during the congress.

After hearing the detailed report on the contents and proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the CPV, the Political Bureau unanimously assessed that the congress marks a significant turning point of the CPV in the political, ideological, and organizational leadership and that it is also of great significance to the further enhancement of the unity and unanimity within the party. The various precious lessons that Vietnam has learned are valuable to the revolution in our country. They are also internationally significant. The meeting of the Political Bureau wholeheartedly hailed the glorious success of the Sixth CPV Congress which has opened a great hope for the further, efficient exploitation of all potentials of the nation and for the even more vigorous promotion and expansion of the creativeness of the fraternal Vietnamese people to boost the rapid, steady, and firm development of the national economy to forever make Vietnam worthy of taking the key role of the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries. The success of the congress has also contributed to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Political Bureau hailed various activities of our party delegation during its participaton in the CPV congress on this occasion. In the meeting, the Political Bureau also discussed plans to make preparations for the summit meeting of the three fraternal parties of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which will be convened in 1987.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS VPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK230506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the VPA, 22 December 1944-22 December 1986, today Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade General Van Thien Dung, national defense minister of the SRV, in Hanoi. The text of the message is as follows:

Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 42d founding anniversary of the VPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants throughout the LPA and in my own name, I would like to wholeheartedly extend the warmest intimate salutations and best wishes to you, comrade, and, through you, of the fraternal solidarity and affection to the cadres and combatants in the entire VPA.

Throughout this 42-year period, under the wise, clear-sighted, and talented leadership of the CPV, faithful to Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of the great President Ho Chi Minh, and with the ardent revolutionary traditions and lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, the VPA has performed numerous glorious deeds and has, together with the entire Vietnamese people, defeated all aggressor enemies, thus fulfilling their brilliant national and internationalist obligations. In particular, in launching emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress, the VPA has scored numerous victories, outstandingly fulfilling their tasks.

The LPA is very proud to have a gallant comrade-in-arms such as the VPA, which has grown stronger and more modern to become a firm pillar for the cause of safeguarding and building their socialist country, thereby actively contributing to the cause of defending peace and stability and to being the [socialist] outpost in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world. The achievements and victories scored by the VPA have become a great encouragement and direct stimulation to the LPA and an important contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the special relations, solidarity, and militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The LPA and Lao people are extremely elated to see that the great friendship, special relations, and all-round cooperation between the armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam be further incessantly consolidated and deepened in all respects on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, I wish the heroic VPA new and greater successes in the cause of building socialism and defending their beloved socialist country and materializing the resolutions adopted at the historic Sixth CPV Congress.

May the great friendship, special relations, and all-round cooperation between the armies and peoples of Laos and Vietnam last forever and grow fruitfully.

I wish you, comrade minister, happiness and gradual success in executing your difficult but noble tasks.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

BK200153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday told a group of American Congressmen that some U.S. protectionist laws have affected Thailand's agricultural exports and farmers.

The group led by former Congressman Lester Wolff is here to participate in a seminar on "Trade as an Element of National Security" at the Oriental Hotel organised by Pacific Community Institute.

The prime minister also told the U.S. Congressmen that the trade problems Thailand .aces were not caused by its inability to export but by protectionist laws affecting Thai farmers.

He hoped that the seminar would provide the Congressmen with an insight in the situation in Thailand.

The prime minister also vowed to cooperate with the United States in all aspects for mutual interests. He pointed out to the outstanding cooperation between the two countries on narcotic suppression, refugee problem and regional security.

A source said the U.S. delegates admitted they had not anticipated that some of the U.S. protectionist measures would have such extensive effects on Thailand. They dismissed the notion that the Congress had ill intention toward Thailand.

PM's Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri, PM's Office Minister Sul Mahasanthana, National Economic and Social Development Board chief Dr. Sano Unakun were also present at the seminar.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. FMS CREDIT CUT

BK190407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The cancellation of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits to Thailand will affect the armed forces development plans, Defense Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday.

Commenting on a report that the United States will scrap the FMS credits to Thailand for 1987, he said the cut would seriously affect weapon orders by the armed forces which will have been paid under the FMS programme. The U.S. will, however, increase its military grant aid from $4.79 million to $50 million [figures as published].

"We were informed that the FMS credits to Thailand will be drastically cut but we did not expect them to be scrapped entirely," ACM Phaniang said.

The minister said he awaits a U.S. confirmation on the cancellation and the increase in grant aid before taking any action.

"We may have to review our (weapon) purchasing plan. We may have to pay for the committed orders with our own budget and rearrange priorities for the uncommitted ones."

"Asked about the purchase of the sophisticated F16 jet fighters from the U.S., ACM Phaniang said the plan would not be affected as the Royal Thai Air Force had set aside its own funds to cover the costs.

However, the Navy's plan to buy four American helicopters would be affected slightly because it has planned to have the deal partially financed by an FMS credit. ACM Phaniang said the armed forces had to "tighten its belts."

"If the Government doesn't have the money, the armed forces have no choice but to buy less according to our priorities."

On the U.S. war reserve stockpile to be set up here, the Defence Minister said the agreement will be signed in Bangkok before the end of the year.

ACM Phaniang declined to reveal what he had discussed with Singapore's visiting First Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Goh Chok Tong, who called on him at the ministry yesterday morning, saying only the talks focused on military affairs.

OFFICIAL REPORTS INCREASED INSURGENCY IN NORTH

BK210400 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Communist insurgents have stepped up their activities in the North, according to Third Zone Army Chief-of-Staff Maj-Gen Yingyot Chotiphimai.

Quoting intelligence reports he said the insurgents, who call themselves the New Party, have received support from Laos and concentrated their activities in Nan Province.

Internal Security Operations Command reports said military authorities had uncovered caches of munitions belonging to the outlawed New Party in eight operations in Pua District.

"The discovery of arms has been the result of the constant pressure the military has exerted on the insurgents," Maj-Gen Yingyot said.

The insurgents have staged over 20 intelligence and food supply gathering missions in the district in recent months.

But they have had little success in making contact with former insurgents who have defected to the authorities, Maj-Gen Yingyot said.

The military has already transferred its previous responsibility for the defectors to local authorities, he said.

Fewer than 100 armed insurgents are thought to be operating in small bands in Third zone areas. In the August and November period, 17 defected to the Government.

12TH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 24 DEC

BK241102 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The 12th session of the National Assembly, seventh legislature, opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on Wednesday morning. It was attended by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other senior party and state leaders. Representatives of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were present at the opening session.

After the military band struck the national anthem, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech. He said that the Vietnamese National Assembly is meeting in a jubilant atmosphere following the fine success of the recent Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He said: Resolutions of the party congress have brought about a new knowledge, a new way of thinking, a new trend and encouragement, and will lead the Vietnamese people to overcome the difficulty that still lies ahead, fully advance on the path of building socialism and defending the homeland.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho then read a speech in remembrance of the late General Secretary Le Duan and affirming the National Assembly's determination to do its best to strengthen unity around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by its General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. He said: The National Assembly will try to carry out successfully the resolutions of the sixth party congress, continue to act upon the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist homeland, strengthening the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, and Kampuchea, and other socialist countries. By so doing, he said: We will make worthy congritubion to the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

After a moment of silence was observed in memory of the late party General Secretary Le Duan, Mr Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission delivered a report on the implementation of 1986 State Plan and on the tasks of the 1987 State Plan.

The report comprises three parts. The first part reviews the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in 1986. The second part maps out the tasks, objectives, and essential measures of the socioeconomic plan in 1987. And the last part deals with the guiding principle to implement the 1987 State Plan.

Having reviewed the socioeconomic situation in Vietnam, Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet said: 1987 is the 2d year of the 5-Year Plan 1986-90, and the year following the party congress. For this reason, the 1987 plan should demonstrate the renewal in the spirit of the sixth party congress resolutions, concentrating on the three major programs of the production of food, consumer goods, and export articles.

Also at the Wednesday morning session, the National Assembly heard the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly read out the draft law on marraige and family.

The 12th session of the Vietnamese National Assembly, seventh legislature, is still continuing its work.

19 DEC NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK230759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 19 December editorial: "Join Hearts and Pool Efforts To Implement Successfully the Sixth Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The CPV has concluded its sixth national congress with a splendid success. Based on facts and realities, the congress scientifically reviewed the tasks of our party and people; pointed out achievements, errors, and shortcomings during the past 5 years; and correctly evaluated the real socioeconomic situation of our country. In this spirit, the congress has further concretized the policies of the sixth and fifth national party congresses, and set forth practical objectives and a new organizational system in the economic, social, political, national defense, security, and foreign affairs fields.

The success of the Sixth CPV Congress manifested itself in the following four points:

1. With its determination to renovate the party leadership task and comprehensively strengthen the revolutionary cause, the congress expressed its identity of views in evaluating the situation and analyzing new viewpoints and objectives set forth in the Political Report and other reports of the party Central Committee submitted at the congress. It has unanimously adopted very important resolutions on various great tasks aimed at improving the situation, overcoming difficulties of the nation, and leading the nation to advance firmly toward socialism. This is a success of great and important significance. Stemming from new orientations, thoughts, viewpoints, and positions adopted by the congress as well as from valuable experience drawn over the past years, our party will set forth concrete policies and measures to solve various pressing problems of the nation in the days ahead -- especially problems regarding prices, wages, and money -- accelerate the production of grains, foodstuffs, consumer and export goods; and formulate the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. To fulfill these objectives, the congress unanimously stressed that the supervision, execution, and implementation of party and state tasks must be carried out triumphantly, and that the five links must be firmly grasped. These are: correct policies; improvement of the administrative mechanism; renovation of organization; enhancing the quality of cadres and recruiting competent cadres who have new concepts; and establishing order and discipline to purify party organizations, state apparatuses, and the social life, thereby creating a mass revolutionary action movement.

2. The congress has elected the party Central Committee, sixth term, to ensure the continuation and succession of work aimed at improving the party leadership in compliance with the Vietnamese practical revolution. The first meeting of the party Central Committee, sixth term, unanimously elected Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The fact that the three top aging leaders who had rendered great meritorious services for the party and people -- Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho -- decided to resign from the party Central Committee, sixth term, and accepted the important posts as advisers to the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau is a noble example of the revolutionary spirit, brilliant socialism, and a touching event which resulted in a profound consideration of and a new sense of responsibility for the Sixth CPV Congress, the entire party, and the people.

3. The tasks and process of preparing for the congress received a seething and enthusiastic participation and profound attention of all strata of the people at home and Vietnamese residents abroad.

They have contributed ideas in a very democratic manner, while launching an emulative movement in labor productivity and strengthening national defense and security throughout the country, thereby vigorously manifesting the unity between the party and people, the people's profound confidence in the party, and their voluntariness and readiness to carry out resolutions of the party congress.

4. Delegations of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and many other foreign delegations have brought along with them to the congress and our people their sentiments of militant solidarity and warm friendship, thereby symbolizing their admiration and respect for the great cause of President Ho Chi Minh, our party, people, and the Armed Forces, as well as their welcome and support to the new orientations, attitude of accepting the facts, and various concrete measures adopted at our sixth national party congress. This is a great encouragement for our entire party and people who have contributed significantly to the success of the entire congress.

The Sixth CPV Congress is a vivid manifestation of the unanimous spirit of our party -- the party with a determination to lead our people to carry out triumphantly the two strategic tasks and fulfill all international obligations. The sixth party congress is a further step for the party to reach its maturity and its advancement with new concepts, especially those in economic building and renovation of organization and cadre-related tasks. Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, in his closing speech at the Sixth CPV Congress said: The sixth party national congress marks an important change in the process of inheriting and renovating the party's political, ideological, and organizational leadership. The success of the congress is a new strength and a very important basis for further enhancing solidarity and unity throughout our party and people. Our entire party, people, and the Armed Forces warmly welcome and joyfully greet the splendid success of the Sixth CPV Congress. Nevertheless, the road lying before us is still fraught with difficulties and ordeals. Our tasks in the years ahead are very heavy and complex and our path is still full of obstacles. However, under the beacon of the sixth party congress resolutions, with the strength of unity of our entire party and people, and the revolutionary impetus and the spirit of dynamism and creativity, our party and people will surely overcome all difficulties, triumphantly fulfill objectives set forth by the congress, namely, stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in all aspects, maintaining the prerequisites for the cause of national socialist industrialization, and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thereby contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON WORLD SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS

BK231045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 86

[20 December NHAN DAN editorial: "Strong and Great Encouragement"]

[Text] One of the salient features and great successes of the sixth congress of our party which closed recently with fine results is the warm and close international solidarity extended to our party and nation by our brothers and friends on the five continents.

We were extremely moved to hear the voices of the comrade heads of the party delegations from the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia, and of many other foreign delegates resounding from the congresss podium, showing in a profound manner their sentiments of solidarity and friendship, their love, trust, and strong support for the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

The congratulations extended by the foreign delegations at the congress as well as the messages of greetings sent to it by various communist workers parties, national liberation movements, and many close friends from all the continents expressed admiration, respect, and love for great Uncle Ho and for the revolutionary heroism of our people; they also highly valued the contributions by our party and by the revolution of our country to the common cause of the working class and laboring people throughout the world. The foreign comrades stressed the historic significance of the Sixth CPV Congress, welcomed the renovation guidelines, measures, and tasks set forth by the congress, its spirit of serious criticism and self-criticism, and its willingness to look squarely at the truth, which mark an important turning point in the process of ensuring the continuity and renewal of the party leadership in politics, ideology, and organization.

As soon as the sixth party congress concluded with fine results, our comrade party leaders led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh met in Hanoi with the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, and then with the LPRP delegation headed by Comrade General Kaysone Phomvihan, and the KPRP delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin. The meetings took place in an atmosphere permeated with comradeship, complete identity of views, and mutual understanding. On behalf of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev, Comrade Ligachev, as well as Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Heng Samrin, congratulated Comrade Nguyen Van Linh on his election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, warmly greeted the fine success of the Sixth CPV Congress, and highly appreciated its results which reflect creativity, profound realism, and new viewpoints on ways to carry out the tasks of national development. The congress is a turning point in the efforts to enable our country to overcome difficulties and to serve the cause of building socialism and defending the Vietnamese fatherland as well as the cause of consolidating the position of socialism throughout the world.

In their recent meeting the Vietnamese and Soviet sides informed each other of the situation in their countries, reached complete identity of views, and expressed strong support for each other. The two sides affirmed their parties' strategic line of continuing to strengthen and develop the unshakable friendly relations and to enhance the effectiveness of the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They also discussed measures aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of cooperation among the socialist countries and CEMA member-countries. The CPSU delegation affirmed the Soviet Union's total support for Vietnam's domestic and foreign lines adopted at the sixth party congress, and for the lasting alliance among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia which is aimed at building and defending each country, holding high the banner of peace and socialism, and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The CPSU delegation invited Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to visit the Soviet Union in 1987; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh expressed sincere gratitude for the invitation and accepted it with pleasure.

At the meeting of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the comrade leaders of the three parties agreed to further strengthen the revolutionary alliance among the three countries, renovate and strengthen their all-round cooperation, especially in the economic field, thereby making their cooperation really effective so as to yield practical results in the interests of each country as well as of all the three countries, and in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and of peace throughout the world. At this meeting, agreement was reached on convening a summit conference of the three parties in 1987.

The profound international sentiments and the high appreciation shown by the world for Vietnam on the occasion of the sixth party congress constitute a strong and great encouragement for our party and people, inspiring them to courageously surmount all difficulties and trials to successfully fulfill the two tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Enthusiastic over the success of the sixth congress and combining the strength of the nation with that of our time, our entire party, people, and Army are determined to do their utmost to translate the resolution of the sixth congress into reality, thereby proving ourselves worthy of the affection, trust, and strong support of our brothers and friends and of the forces of peace, revolution, and social progress throughout the world.

ARMY PAPER HAILS SIXTH CPV CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK231140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Dec 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 December editorial: "Unite in Thought and Action, Undertake Drastic Changes To Advance in Light of the Sixth Congress"]

[Text] In response to the wishes of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces, our sixth national party congress has concluded with fine success, thus magnificently fulfilling its historic mission.

With a spirit of looking squarely at the truth to assess accurately the actual situation in the recent past and with a vigorous renovation of thinking, the congress set forth new orientations, tasks, plans, and policies aimed at developing advantages, overcoming difficulties, and redressing shortcomings, thereby effecting a new and important change to improve the country's situation in every aspect and steadily advance the revolution to new victories.

The congress also defined important national economic policies in an effort to achieve the general target for the remaining years of the first stage of the period of transition to socialism, which involves stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in all aspects and continuing to create conditions that are necessary for the acceleration of socialist industrialization in subsequent stages.

To ensure a creative step of substantiation with the aim of successfully implementing the socialist revolutionary and economic lines that have been laid down accurately since our fourth and fifth party congresses, it is necessary to rearrange the economic structure; establish a new mechanism; consider agriculture truly as the first and foremost front; institute the three programs for the delivery of grain and food, consumer goods, and export goods; continue consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations in line with the level of development of production capacity; formulate a planning system in accordance with the socialist accounting and business methods and the principle of democratic centralism; eliminate bureaucratism and subsidization; make the best use of all economic stimuli; and vigorously develop all scientific and technological momentums.

Pointing out that developing the human factor and relying closely on the people are the highest objective of all activities, the congress considered the tasks of carrying out population planning, solving the problem of employment for laborers, ensuring social justice, caring for the people's material and spiritual life, shaping a cultural-oriented life-style, and satisfying all educational and medical requirements as pressing and fundamental issues aimed at mobilizing the strength of the entire people to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, and as the objectives of the struggle for socialist construction. For our nation now as before, the lesson is to regard the people as the root.

The congress put special stress on the need to respect and develop the people's right to collective mastery, build socialist democracy, and apply the motto that the people must be allowed to know, to discuss, to perform, and to inspect, cconsidering this the most decisive factor in consolidating the invincible strength of proletarian dictatorship.

The party is the advisory staff of the revolution and the nucleus of leadership of the revolutionary administration. As Uncle Ho put it, making a ruling party strong and truly the leader and faithful servant of the people is a key and decisive factor. For this reason, in its resolution the congress has stressed the need to make the party really pure and strong, strictly adhere to the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership, prevent and resolutely overcome all manifestations violating party principles and activities, change the way of thinking and work style, temper the quality of cadres and party members, and ensure that party members live up to the tasks entrusted to them by history.

The congress elected the new party Central Committee consisting of cadres who have been tempered and tested in many domains of revolutionary activity. This has demonstrated continuity and succession in changing the advisory staff of the Vietnamese revolution aimed at successfully carrying out all historic tasks laid down by the congress in the face of the new situation.

The congress expressed profound respect and gratitude to Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and Comrade Le Duc Tho for their great contributions to the revolutionary cause of our party and people. Due to advanced age and failing health, these three comrades asked that they be excluded from the party Central Committee this time.

Our entire party, people, and Armed Forces fervently hope that as advisers to the party Central Committee, these comrades will contribute actively to strengthening the leading role of the party, depending on their health.

The sixth party congress has concluded with fine success. What is important now is to translate the resolutions of the congress into vivid reality and change all aspects of society into success of the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

At a time when the situation is still rife with difficulties and complexities, effecting successfully a drastic change and achieving fine progress in economic and social development is not a simple thing. On the contrary, we must go through a process of hard struggle and must seek a profound understanding of the new standpoints and thoughts of the congress in order to apply them to realities. Only by carrying out an uncompromising struggle against conservatism and sluggishness and by launching a mass revolutionary movement to overcome all difficulties can we advance to the height of success.

We believe that with a heroic party that has been tempered through many stages of revolutionary storms during the past 56 years, with a heroic people inflamed with ardent patriotism and a spirit of indomitability, with a heroic People's Army saturated with a determined-to-win tradition, and by combining the national strength closely with that of the age, we will certainly be able to build a country ten times better, greater, and more beautiful than esteemed Uncle Ho ever wished.

Our People's Army -- a revolutionary Army tempered by Uncle Ho and the party -- remains always the reliable tool of the party and state and is absolutely loyal to the country and people. Upholding the fine nature and glorious tradition of a heroic Army and a heroic people, our cadres and combatants pledge to uonite closely around the party Central Committee, unconditionally submit to the leadership of the party, unite in thought and action to contribute to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the congress, and always follow respected and beloved Uncle Ho's teachings; be loyal to the party and country and filial to the people; ready to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the sake of socialism; and be able to fulfill all assigned missions, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies.

In 1990, there will be important historic anniversaries -- the 45th founding anniversary of our state, the 60th founding anniversary of our party, and the 100th birthday of Uncle Ho. It is certain that our entire party, people, and Armed Forces will commemorate these anniversaries with the most outstanding achievements in the struggle for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

A new difficult and challenging yet glorious and shining stage is being unfolded ahead of us. Ensuring unity of will and action to completely wipe out all manifestations of sluggishness, backwardness, and negativism, we are determined to advance to new victories.

LE BINH'S REPORT AT SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK231605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Excerpt of report presented by Le Binh, delegate from the party organization of the First Bloc of Central Organs, at the Sixth CPV Congress -- part dealing with the important role of district economy in implementing the three target program -- recorded]

[Text] Many districts have obtained initial results in formulating and deciding on a plan. By means of carrying out comprehensive agricultural development and achievinga close combination between agriculture, forestry, and fishery on the one hand and industry, small industry, and handicrafts on the other, and between production and circulation in order to embark on exploiting its latent potentials, every district has found itself capable of creating its initial capital. Relying on this capital and on the motto: "Achieving combination between the central and local levels," and, The state and the localities work together," every district has found that it can start a new mode of business, relying on its own capabilities.

At present, a number of localities are creating their initial capital by buying goods and then reselling, making a profit on the price differences. But once they have obtained the capital, they have not concentrated on investing it in production. This is an erroneous step.

Other districts have proceeded from creating capital through stepped-up production to concentrating capital on stepping up production. This is the correct way and it is the way that many districts have been able to effect changes for the better. This is a new thing and a visible result of district building. Developing this new factor will make it possible for districts to implement satisfactorily the three targeted programs outlined at the sixth congress.

While specific targets to be achieved by 1990 may need further consideration, all the measures adopted and all the projects to be built for production have been found necessary by all the districts, and in order to be able to execute these measures and projects, each district must have an investment-oriented capital totaling roughly 100 million dong -- estimated according to the 1982 fixed cost. Thus, 48 districts will need a total of over 42 billion dong.

This is the amount of capital to be further invested by districts if they are to help develop the effect of investments made by the central government and by their respective provinces. This amount must not be included in the total amount of investment-oriented capital for 1986-90.

Facts obtained in various districts show that with a correct policy and knowing how to organize things satisfactorily, all districts can achieve this aim. Van Chan District of Hoang Lien Son Province -- the district a few years ago succeeded in accepting 7,000 laborers to work on 4,000 hectares of tea -- now has an annual average tea output of 2.5 metric tons per hectare. It is striving to achieve its target of putting 7,500 hectares under tea. The typical tea output of each production unit in the district is 12 metric tons per hectare. However, in recent years tea productivity in the district has shown a slow increase.

While the central government and the parent province do not have conditions for increasing capital investment, the district, though with its fund of grain and its capital still available, dared not concentrate its capital investment in tea production. This is because the district would not be allowed to enjoy the amount of tea produced above the quota. It is not that the district has been too mindful of its parochial gains but it is chiefly because the district had a fear of making any further capital investment, for if it did so it would not be allowed to benefit in any way. The district requests that the central government and its parent province allow the delivery of products according to the amount of capital and materials invested. As for the amount of remaining products, the district may make further delivery if higher echelons have an acceptable policy. Otherwise, the district must be authorized to put up these remaining products for barter trade or for export.

If the output of 4,000 hectares of tea in Van Chan would soon increase from 2.5 to 4 or 5 metric tons, the sitution would be different. This is because the amount of tea delivered would increase more considerably, and the district would have more products with which to obtain capital and materials, and efforts to achieve the target for planting 7,500 hectares of tea would be further increased

Thanks to capital investment and assistance provided by its parent province and by the central government and also thanks to its own efforts, Long Phu District of Hau Giang Province succeeded in increasing its grain output from 85,000 metric tons in 1980 to 160,000 metric tons in 1985 and 196,000 metric tons in 1986. It is creating for itself a number of new conditions for attaining 280,000 metric tons in 1990.

We regard this as a way to accumulate and gather capital from the infrastructure upward by means of having districts make more investment in creating new productivity and new revenue. The amount of capital invested by the central government and by the provinces concerned plus the amount of capital invested by districts and by grass-roots organizations will increase the total amount of capital investment with which to implement successfully the 1986-90 state plan.

This is also a way to increase the country's total fund of materials which is now still limited. This is because the capital of a district is precisely the amount of above-quota products. If these products are exported to allow for the import of more machinery, supplies, and raw materials, we will obtain more capital from the district in addition to that to be provided as planned by the province concerned and by the central government.

After over 10 years of working while drawing on experience, the building of the district model in our country has had developments in the following domains:

First, our districts have enjoyed the close combination between agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, small industry, and handicraft, and between production and circulation and service support in accordance with territorial division. This will make it possible for them to form an economic structure -- the core of which is the agroindustrial structure -- in conformity with the conditions in each locality and as part of the program and plan for general relations between sectors and localities throughout the country. Associated with the economic structure are the requirements for promoting comprehensive development in education, public health, culture, social welfare, public security, and national defense.

Second, our districts are being built in the close relationship between districts and the infrastructure. In building districts, we must develop the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business and organize the cooperation between basic units and other economic components in order to build districts from the infrastructure upward while empowering the administrative and economic management functions of the district level and increasing the material-technical conditions and the budget of the district level so that it can become a state-level entity capable of directly influencing the infrastructure.

Third, our districts are a level that carries out comprehensive planning and has its own budget and is self-governing in handling production and circulation and in caring for the people's lives.

Fourth, our districts are placed under comprehensive administrative and socioeconomic management by district people's committees and the management mechanism is organized according to the principle of establishing management according to sectors and echelons.

With the four points cited above, the district model in our country is unlike the union of agroindustrial enterprises in other fraternal socialist countries and we also do not have conditions for making it so. This is a creative and appropriate model which is becoming a new vivid factor in realistic activities.

In the light of this congress, it is certain that these points will be carried out with good quality and in a comprehensive manner.

LIGACHEV MEETS CPV LEADERS IN HANOI 19 DEC

BK191417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, came to attend the Sixth CPV Congress from 13 to 21 December 1986. On 19 December 1986, the top CPV leaders cordially met the CPSU delegation.

Attending the meeting, on the Vietnamese side, were party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh; comrade advisers Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho; comrade members of the Political Bureau Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Co Thach, and Tran Xuan Bach; party Central Committee Secretary Nguyen Khanh; the comrade members of the party Central Committee; ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, deputy chief of the State Planning Commission.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Medvedev, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department of Foreign Affairs; Sitnikov, party Central Committee member and first secretary of the Irkutsk provincial party committee; Kachin, party Central Committee member and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

On behalf of General Secretary Gorbachev, the Politburo, and the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the CPSU delegation, Comrade Ligachev congratulated Comrade Nguyen Van Linh on being elected CPV Central Committee general secretary. The CPV leaders expressed their profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for sending a high-ranking delegation led by Comrade Ligachev to the Sixth CPV Congress and for the delegation's warm greetings at the congress which reflect firm militant solidarity between the two communist parties. The CPSU delegation warmly welcomed the fine success of the Sixth CPV Congress and highly valued the results of the congress which have reflected creativity and profound reality, scrupulously assessed the situation, and adopted new viewpoints in dealing with the duties of national development. They constitute a turning point to bring the country through difficulties for the sake of building socialism and defending the Vietnam fatherland and for the cause of consolidating the position of international socialism.

The Vietnamese leaders stressed: The sixth party congress marked a renovation of the party in thinking, behavior, organization, and cadres. It manifested the strength and intelligence of the entire party and asserted the determination of the entire party and people to successfully implement the congress resolutions, to create by all means changes in all the domains of the country, especially to stabilize and improve the socioeconomic situation, to strengthen the development of the party, and especially to continue to firmly preserve the traditions of solidarity and unity of a Marxist-Leninist party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh.

The CPSU delegation sincerely wished the CPV and the Vietnamese people successful implementation of the historic tasks set by the Sixth CPV Congress. It reported the course of implementing the 27th CPSU Congress resolution to expedite the socioeconomic development of Soviet society on the basis of developing to the highest extent the latent potential of the Soviet economy and to reorganize the various aspects of social life. It reported the foreign affairs activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The CPV leaders asserted total support for the policies of renovation and foreign affairs adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

They totally support the new political program, considering it a model for the creative application of Marxism-Leninism in the new situation. The Vietnamese side declares its full support for the new situation. The Vietnamese side declares its full support for the great and tireless efforts of the Soviet Union to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, protect world peace; asserts total support for the principled Soviet stand at the Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit and the 18 December statement by the Soviet Government ending the unilateral suspension of nuclear tests because of the U.S. Administration's stubborn acts of continuing its nuclear test program aimed at producing and intensifying new types of nuclear weapons.

The CPV leaders welcome and totally support the statement of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Vladivostok, on the program for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, and the New Delhi declaration on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world in its international relations.

During the meeting, both sides stressed the profound similarity between the 27th CPSU Congress and the Sixth CPV Congress; asserted the strategic lines of the two parties to continually strengthen and develop the unshakable relations of friendship, and to enhance the results of comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which is founded on the unchanged principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Both sides stressed the significance of the meeting of the leaders of CEMA member-countries' communist parties which was held in Moscow in November 1986, during which they discussed measures to enhance the quality and effectiveness of cooperation in all fields among the socialist countries.

The CPSU delegation asserted total Soviet support for the domestic and foreign policies of Vietnam which were approved at the sixth party congress and designed to build socialism and defend the country; and supported the firm and lasting alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to build and defend each individual country, uphold the banner of peace and socialism, and build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union totally supports the normalization of relations between the SRV and the PRC in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese leaders on behalf of the Communist Party, state, and people of Vietnam expressed sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, state, and people of the Soviet Union for their great support, cooperation, and effective assistance in the spirit of socialist internationalism toward the Vietnamese revolutionary cause.

Both sides believe that the firm and close fraternal relations between the CPV and the CPSU, between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples will never cease to consolidate and develop in interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU delegation invited Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to visit the Soviet Union in 1987. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh sincerely thanked and accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere imbued with comradeship, total agreement, and mutual understanding.

Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City

BK191557 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] After attending the sixth party congress and a meeting with the CPV leaders, and after visiting the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and some cultural installations in Hanoi, on the afternoon of 19 December the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, visited Ho Chi Minh City.

An official ceremony to see the delegation off was solemnly organized in the capital of Hanoi. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee general secretary; Comrades Tran Xuan Bach, Political Bureau member and party Central Committee secretary; Nguyen Dinh Tu, party Central Committee member, minister of higher and vocational education, and vice chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association; Vu Quang, head of the party Central Committee Department of Foreign Affairs; and Hoang Bich Son, party Central Committee member and vice foreign minister.

Accompanying the delegation to Ho Chi Minh City were Comrades Do Muoi, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, party Central Committee member and our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Foreign Affairs.

Visits Special Zone

BK220629 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Telephone report by Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone radio station correspondent Duc Lien -- recorded]

[Text] After attending the Sixth CPV Congress, on the morning of 20 December, the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Legachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. Accompanying the delegation, on the Vietnamese side, were Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to the Soviet Union; Nguyen Hoa, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Oil and Gas General Department; Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and many other comrades.

Seen lining up on both sides of the main roads leading to the special zone people's committee office were numerous people of all walks of life in the city waving flags of Vietnam and the Soviet Union to warmly welcome the delegation.

At the office of the special zone people's committee, the Soviet delegation was cordially welcomed by Comrade Le Quang Thanh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the special zone party committee; Comrade Nguyen Hoang Thuyet, deputy secretary of the special zone party committee and chairman of the special zone people's committee; all standing members of the special zone party and people's committees; and representatives of the various offices, sections, branches, and mass organizations in the special zone.

Also present to greet the delegation was Comrade (Batalov), the Soviet consul general in Vung Tau.

Children of the special zone happily presented the delegation members with fresh, beautiful bouquets of flowers.

Comrade Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the special zone party committee, warmly greeted Comrade Ligachev and the accompanying delegation members. He highly appreciated the great and extremely valuable support and assistance given by the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union to help Vietnam build and defend the socialist homeland. He briefed the delegation about the results achieved in supporting the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas on Vietnam's southern continental shelf and about past achievements recorded by the special zone in socioeconomic construction and development.

On behalf of the party organization and people of the special zone, Comrade Le Quang Thanh bade Comrade Ligachev good health and wished the visit to Vietnam by the CPSU delegation fine success.

In an atmosphere permeated with solidarity and mutual understanding, Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, and leader of the CPSU delegation said:

Our CPSU delegation to the Sixth CPV Congress highly values the results achieved by your congress as concerns the major decisions adopted, the Political Report, and important speeches at the congress. Obviously, the Vietnamese resolution is facing a stage of special development.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, comrades, we heartily offer you our congratulations. Once again, we affirm that the party, Government, and people of the Soviet Union always accord great and necessary support to the successful building of socialism in Vietnam.

Afterward, the CPSU delegation visited on-shore service installations at the Vung Tau Oil and Gas Port. Comrade (Aksanov), director general of the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise, reported to Comrade Ligachev about the formation and development of the VIETSOVPETRO Enterprise, the great results achieved in the exploration and extraction of oil and gas at the Bach Ho oil field, as well as about future tasks.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also visited and cordially talked to families of Soviet specialists and workers at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Hotel. He was happily greeted by many families of Soviet specialists and Soviet children.

Comrade Ligachev called on a Soviet specialist's family at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Hotel in Vung Tau. Then, Comrade Ligachev and his entourage attended a grand meeting held to welcome the delegation at the conference hall of the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise.

On behalf of the enterprise's CPV organization, Comrade Phan Khac Thieu, secretary of the party organization, read the welcoming speech and reported on the results achieved during the socialist emulation movement conducted by the two Soviet and Vietnamese party organizations of the enterprise to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress.

The entire conference hall exploded with a standing ovation as Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, took the podium to deliver a speech. His speech was received with resounding bursts of applause.

Amidst a judilant mood, Comrade Ligachev, head of the CPSU delegation, presented a banner of the CPSU Central Committee to the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise's board of directors general. The banner bears a portrait of Lenin together with the motto "Proletarians of the entire world, unite" and the inscription "Presented by the CPSU Central Committee to the VIETSOVPETRO Joint Enterprise."

Next, on behalf of all Vietnamese and Soviet cadres, specialists, and workers, Comrade (Aksanov), director general of the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise, made a statement, pledging to carry out Comrade Ligachev's instructions satisfactorily.

The grand meeting to welcome the CPSU delegation's visit to the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise ended amidst the inspiring strains of the "Internationale."

Departs for Home

BK220359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] After attending the Sixth CPV Congress, the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, paid a visit to Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

In Ho Chi Minh City, the delegation visited the memorial house dedicated to President Ho Chi Minh at the Nha Rong wharf. After viewing the artifacts and pictures depicting Uncle Ho's activities, Comrade Ligachev said with deep emotion: Although President Ho Chi Minh never met Lenin, his ideals and actions as well as the vivid realities in Vietnam have always been closely linked with and have further enriched Lenin's doctrine.

At a reception hosted for the delegation, Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, expressed the local people's great joy at welcoming the high-level CPSU delegation to the city, a visit which was considered as a valuable encouragement for the city's party organization and people in implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. Comrade Vo Tran Chi sincerely thanked the Communist Party; Government, and people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted assistance to our people in the cause of national construction and defense. This assistance included many projects of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and friendship which are showing their practical effectiveness in Ho Chi Minh City.

In Vung Tau-Con Dao, the delegation called on the party organization executive committee and the people's committee of the special zone and attended a solemn meeting organized in its honor by the Vietnam-USSR Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise.

Speaking at these meetings. Comrade Ligachev highly appreciated the results of the Sixth CPV Congress. He stressed the profound similarities between the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress, especially with regard to the creativity and serious character of the new relations and to the assessment of the situation and the tackling of the tasks of national development. He was happy to note that in Ho Chi Minh City as well as in the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, our people are working with the renovation spirit of the sixth party congress. He believed that a new period has begun for tiding Vietnam over difficulties, effecting changes in all fields, and for the Vietnamese people to continue advancing in their cause of national construction and defense. Comrade Ligachev affirmed: The Soviet Union always stand ready to cooperate with Vietnam.

In the immediate future, it will further increase its aid in technology, fertilizers, and other necessary means to help the Vietnamese people successfully fulfill the tasks set forth by the sixth party congress.

The CPSU delegation also toured the Long Thanh rubber state farm and had a cordial meeting with the Soviet specialists who are assisting us in building the Tri An hydroelectric power project and in prospecting for and exploiting oil and natural gas. Comrade Ligachev and other members of the Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two countries is developing well in line with the spirit of comprehensive cooperation and special friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Comrade Ligachev reiterated the Soviet Union's resolve to help Vietnam complete the installation of the first generator unit of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant and put it into operation on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

On the morning of 21 December, the CPSU delegation left Ho Chi Minh City for home.

The delegation was accompanied during its visits to the aforementioned localities and units and seen off at Tan Son Nhat airport by Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and comrade party Central Committee members Nguyen Hoa, director of the General Department of Oil and Gas; Phan Van Khai, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy director of the CPV Central Committee International Department.

HENG SAMRIN, DELEGATION TOUR HAIPHONG 17 DEC

OW172227 Hanoi VNA in English 2004 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 17 -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary party of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party and president of the State Council, today toured the port city of Haiphong which swears sisterhood with the Kompong Som port of Kampuchea.

The delegation, which has come to attend the current Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was welcomed at the municipal guest house by Tran Van Thuc, deputy secretary of Haiphong party committee, and Cao Van, acting mayor of the city.

The city's officials accompanied the Kampuchean guests in a tour of the harbour, a project for sea-encroachment and the footwear enterprise.

HENG SAMRIN CONFERS 'ANGKOR' ORDER ON LE DUC THO

BK210832 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1133 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 20 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, on behalf of the party and state, conferred in Hanoi Friday the "Angkor" Order, Kampuchea's highest distinction, on Le Duc Tho, adviser to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, reports an SPK correspondent.

General Secretary Heng Samrin highly appreciated the valuable services rendered by Le Duc Tho, one of the veteran Communists of Vietnam, to the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and to the cause of peace in Indochina and the world as a whole.

Present at the conferment ceremony, among others, on Vietnamese side were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong, advisers to the party Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach and Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo members of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and on the Kampuchean side were Ney Pena, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and minister of interior; Chan Seng, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice president of its Control Commission; Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for External Relations; and Tep Hen, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

Congratulates Nguyen Van Linh

OW211414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] On 18 December, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, addressed the following congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, which reads in full:

Dear comrade: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the entire people of Cambodia and in my own behalf, I gladly extend to you our fraternal sentiments and cordial congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

We are confident that under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by you, an outstanding leader, the heroic people of Vietnam will score still greater successes in building a prosperous socialist society in the SRV, making an active contribution to the socialist construction in the three Indochinese countries and the world people's revolutionary cause.

On this occasion, I wish you plenty of good health and brilliant success in your noble mission to extend to you my warm revolutionary sentiments.

Departs Hanoi 20 Dec

OW201631 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary and president of the State Council, left here this afternoon after attending the Sixth CPV Congress.

It was seen off by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other Vietnamese senior party officials.

Kampuchean ambassador Tep Hen was also present at the farewall ceremony.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, LIGACHEV MEET IN HANOI

BK230319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] A national radio correspondent covering the Sixth CPV Congress in Hanoi reported that our party delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan met with the CPSU delegation led by Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the night of 17 December in Hanoi. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. The two sides noted the fruitful development of the Lao-Soviet relations and expressed the desire to continue developing and deepening the relations between the two parties and governments for the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of lasting peace in Asia and the world.

The Lao side expressed full support for the peace initiatives and foreign policy of the USSR, aimed at safeguarding world peace, ending the arms race, and saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear holocaust. It stressed that the recently declared New Delhi statement issued following the visit to India by comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev constituted a new hope for consolidating the line of thinking of promoting good-neighborly relations and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet side reiterated its full support for the correct proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at making the situation in Southeast Asia healthy and turning this region into a zone of peace, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation.

Earlier in the afternoon, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan met with the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua [FSLN] led by Comrade Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and revolutionary commander. At the meeting conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal intimacy, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan reiterated the complete support of the Lao party and people for the struggle to defend the revolutionary fruits of Nicaragua against the arrogant and open interference carried out by the U.S. imperialists.

In the same afternoon a cooperation agreement was signed at the Lao Embassy in Hanoi between the LPRP and the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. Signatories were: on the Lao side -- Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and on the Ethiopian side -- Comrade (?Yigletu), alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the WPE Central Committee Inspection Commission.

LPRP EXTENDS 'WARM GREETINGS' TO CPV CONGRESS

OW192323 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 19 -- The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has extended warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the occasion of the latter's sixth congress.

The message of greetings says among other things:

"Over the past ten years in coping with the multifaceted war of sabotage conducted by the expansionists, hegemonists, and imperialists, the Vietnamese people, under the CPV leadership has upheld patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and the tradition of industrious and creative labor, recorded important achievements and great successes in their socialist construction and national defence, as well as in discharging their noble internationalist duties. These achievements and successes constitute a new factor creating favourable conditions for Vietnam's steady advance, thus making important contribution to enhancing the Indochinese countries' strength and that of the world socialist community.

"We are convinced that the 6th CPV Congress will open a new and glorious stage in the socialist construction and national defence of Vietnam and in building it into a firm pillar in the militant alliance and comprehensive co-operation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, thus greatly contributing to the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the struggle of nations for peace and socialism.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATES NGUYEN VAN LINH

OW211428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] On 18 December 1986, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, addressed a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, which reads in full:

Dear comrade: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own behalf, I extend to you warm greetings and congratulations.

Your election to this high position reflects the profound trust of the whole party in you, a staunch revolutionary with rich experience in leading the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism. I am convinced that under the leadership of the CPV headed by you, the Vietnamese people will successfully implement the resolution of the sixth congress of the glorious CPV.

I wish you plenty of good health and success in your noble mission.

NGUYEN VAN LINH BIDS FAREWELL TO LAO DELEGATION

OW211330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] After attending the Sixth CPV Congress, meeting with the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the three fraternal parties, and making visits to a number of economic and cultural installations in Hanoi, the LPRP delegation headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, left Hanoi yesterday morning.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and other Lao comrades were affectionately seen off by Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Xuan Back, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of thte Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia; Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee and of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; and SRV Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalon was among the farewell party.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO CPV CONGRESS DEPART HANOI

OW191545 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 19 -- Several foreign delegations have left Hanoi after attending the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which took place in Hanoi from Dec. 15-17.

They included the delegations of the Polish United Worker's Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Japanese Communist Party, the German Communist Party, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Congolese Party of Labour, the Communist Party of India-Marxist and of the Indian National Congress (I) Party.

They were seen off at the airport by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV CC; Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV CC and deputy foreign minister; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the CPV CC International Department. Many members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were present.

During their stay here, the delegations toured several economic and cultural establishments, and called at the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and some Vietnamese friendship associations.

Further Report

OW201630 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- Many fraternal and friendly party and national movement delegations left here today after attending the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

They included the delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Worker's Party of Korea, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the MPLA-Workers' Party (Angola), the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, the Ethiopian Workers' Party, the Yemen Socialist Party, the Communist Party of South Africa, the African National Congress, the Frelimo (Mozambique), the Chilean Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (El Salvador), the Communist Party USA, the Communist Party of Italy, the SWAPO (Namibia) and the review "Problems of Peace and Socialism".

The guests were seen off at the airport by Dong Sy Nguyen, Political Bureau member of the party CC, Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party CC, and Hoang Bich Son, member of the party CC and deputy foreign minister.

CORRECTION TO SIXTH CPV POLITICAL REPORT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "CPV Congress Political Report Continues," published in the 23 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 4, paragraph six, penultimate line:

...activities closely with the state's inspection work and the masses' control. Control work must... (rewording)

Same paragraph, last line:

...and a correct settlement.

We have initially established regulations for the work of party and state organizations. It is necessary to draw upon experience to complement and complete these regulations. There should be specific stipulations and practice of some rules for inner-party work and life, first of all rules regarding meetings, control, criticism and self-criticism, and contacts with the masses.

4. Enhancing the quality of party members and struggling against negative manifestations:

Together with enhancing abilities and tempering conduct, there must be a drastic change in the work of tempering and enhancing the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members.

Every one of us Communists must learn throughout his entire life, following the exemplary virtues and conduct of Uncle Ho, the great teacher of the Vietnamese revolution. They must bear in mind and act upon his teachings, enhance their revolutionary virtues, and combat individualism in order to prove worthy of being a leader and a loyal servant of the people.

Let us preserve and uphold the noble title of Communist Party member. Let everybody think and act for the sake of the communist ideal, for the sake of the revolution's interests instead of for the sake of position and self-interest. That ideal must find concrete expression in every party member's work, fighting, study, and life-style. Integrity, honesty, preferring action to words, matching deeds with words, looking squarely at the truth, telling the whole truth, not concealing one's shortcomings -- these are qualities that must be constantly emphasized and fostered.

We must work out... (providing additional passage)

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR WARNS OF DANGER FROM 'MINORITY GROUPS'

BK211300 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has warned the people of the danger and damage which could be brought about by some minority groups out to undermine the efforts of the government. The prime minister points out these groups have created uncertainties which are in conflict with the efforts of the government to speed up economic recovery. While the government is taking every step to attract foreign investment and encourage economic activities, these groups have come out with various negative and detrimental statements.

He was speaking to newsmen after addressing a rally organized by the newly formed Action Group to Uphold Democratic Principles at the Putra World Trade Center in Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that the actions of the minority groups, if left unchecked, might spread and become worse. It will not be beneficial to the country. He cited the Memali Incident, which showed the desire of a minority group out to destroy the democratic system of the country.

Earlier, in addressing the rally, the prime minister said there were some organizations in the country which declined government's financial assistance for fear that they might be influenced by the government. These groups, however, turn to some foreign sources for financial assistance and willingly become the tools of the foreigners. He called on the people to be more cautious of such organizations.

OIL PRODUCTION REDUCED IN RESPONSE TO OPEC REQUEST

BK231238 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Malaysia has agreed in principle to cut oil production by 5 percent for February next year. The chairman of Petronas [Petroleum Nasional], Raja Tan Sri Mohar, says this means that output for the month will be only 468,000 barrels per day. He added, the matter is subject to treasury approval. For this month and January, production has been fixed at only 459,000 barrels per day after a 10 percent reduction. He explained that the move is in line with the request by OPEC member countries to reduce oil production to stabilize the prices.

Tan Sri Mohar was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur after signing the letter of intent for Sarawak off shore exploration work between Petronas and four exploration companies. The 5,810 square kilometers is located about 80 kilometers off Bintulu.

SINGAPORE

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NEW SRV LEADERSHIP

BK191241 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan, did not expect the change in Vietnam's leadership to have any new automatic effect on Vietnam's policy in Cambodia. However, he said the indication by the new leaders to emphasize economic development is a good sign. Mr Dhanabalan was speaking to reporters after meeting the French minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Didier Bariani, at the city hall today.

Mr Dhanabalan said if Vietnam is serious about economic development, then Hanoi must realize that it has to get out of the swamp it has wandered to by occupying Cambodia. He said if the new Vietnamese leadership continues to think logically and rationally and puts the economic well-being of its people at the priority, then this must have an effect on Vietnam's policy in Cambodia. The foreign minister's view was similarly shared by several of his ASEAN counterparts.

SPOKESMAN ON NEW ZEALAND WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

BK231234 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] New Zealand is to withdraw its troops from Singapore within 2 years. The prime minister, Mr David Lange, made the announcement at a news conference in Wellington. He said the decision was part of a defense review and that the over 700 troops stationed in the republic would be sent home to boost Wellington's defenses. New Zealand has had a military presence in Singapore or Malaysia for more than 30 years, more recently under the Five Power Defense Arrangement [FPDA] linking the two nations plus Britain and Australia.

Mr Lange stressed that the decision did not mean that New Zealand's interest in the security and stability of the region had diminished. He said Wellington would still maintain bilateral defense relationships with Singapore and Malaysia. He said this could take the form of training, exchanges, and exercises. Mr Lange added the decision had no connection with the dispute between New Zealand and the United States, which led Washington to suspend Wellington from the ANZUS military alliance.

In Singapore, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, had discussed the subject with Mr Lee Kuan Yew. He said Singapore is comfortable with the decision and is happy with Wellington's assurances of continued support and participation in the Five Power Defense Arrangement.

The first battalion of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment moved to Singapore in 1969, and during its stay here it has developed close ties with the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF], meeting regularly for joint training and exercises under bilateral arrangements and in the context of the FPDA. The SAF has benefited from the presence of the New Zealand force in Singapore.

RAMOS PLACES ARMED FORCES ON RED ALERT

OW240725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec. 24 KYODO -- Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos Wednesday ordered all military units nationwide placed on "red alert" to forestall any attempt by communist guerrillas to stage a "Tet-like offensive" during the Christmas holidays.

"While we long for peace during the Christmas season, we cannot relax on our vigilance lest we fall into the same trap that befell Vietnam, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, and other countries now under communist rule," Ramos said in his directive.

The military's state of readiness was particularly directed at the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) which celebrates its 18th founding anniversary on December 26, he said.

The directive was issued even as a 60-day ceasefire between the 16,500-strong rebel New People's Army (NPA) and the military continues to hold. The truce accord was signed on November 27 and took effect on December 10.

The directive did not say when the red alert order would be lifted. But Filipinos usually celebrate the Christmas season through January 6.

GOVERNMENT, REBEL NEGOTIATORS EXCHANGE AGENDAS

HK240215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Government and communist peace negotiators yesterday [23 December] exchanged proposed agendas and said later there are wide areas of possible agreement in the agendas. Another meeting is scheduled for January 3 and 6 to draw up a common agenda on substantive issues that must be tackled in the peace talks. Both sides refused to comment elaborately on each other's agenda. Rebel chief negotiator Satur Ocampo, after receiveing the government's three-page agenda, described it as very rudimentary. He did not elaborate. On the other hand, government chief negotiator Teofisto Guingona viewed the rebels' demands as solvable within the frame of the 1986 draft constitution. This developed even as the communist-led NDF [National Democratic Front] accused the government of issuing premature statements on the NDF's 10-point peace plan.

Meanwhile at the kapihan [coffeeshop] breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel yesterday, Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa outlined three points among the NDF's peace negotiation proposals which the military cannot agree to:

[Gamboa recording indistinct]

For his part, presidential adviser on military affairs, retired General Jose Magno said a snag in the truce has been brought about by the failure of the NCC [National Cease-Fire Committee] to organize on the regional level:

[Begin recording] The National Cease-Fire Committee has not fully organized the regional cease-fire committees [words indistinct]. I was in Region 3, 4 days ago and I found out that, in spite of the announcement of (Sison) of the NDF, he has not got together with his counterpart, General (Benjamin Cruz), to organize the regional cease-fire committee. Therefore during the [words indistinct] conference called by the NDF representative [words indistinct] the cease-fire committee has not been [words indistinct]. [end recording]

NDF Proposes U.S. Bases Removal

HK240551 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The communist rebels have proposed repudiating the bulk of the country's foreign debts and removing U.S. military bases. The rebel National Democratic Front [NDF] made the suggestion during the exchange of agendas with the government on the peace talks due to start next month. Among the NDF proposals are implementation of comprehensive agrarian reform, annulment of the draft constitution, and drafting of another constitution under a coalition government. [passage omitted]

In a position paper submitted to the government, the NDF also suggested a total end to the armed conflict if President Aquino would accede to their proposals.

Aquino Rejects NDF Demands

HK240619 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Different organizations in the country praised President Aquino for rejecting demands of the National Democratic Front [NDF], including the establishment of a coalition government, integration of the New People's Army into the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and the holding of a constitutional convention that would draft a new constitution. These demands have been described by the president as non-negotiable. According to Lawyer Pancho Hermida, president of [words indistinct], President Aquino's decision proved that she was not a communist nor a sympathizer, contrary to the beliefs of some of our people.

Government Firmly Against Coalition

HK231229 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 86 p 12

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The Aquino government has firmly closed its doors to the National Democratic Front's [NDF] proposal for power sharing but is welcoming NDF'S participation in the parliamentary process through which it could present its ideoloy to the people.

"The NDF has an ideology to present and so does the government and we will allow a free exchange in the market of ideas," said Audit Commission Chief Teofisto Guingona, a government panelist in the peace talks with the NDF.

However, he told newsmen after a special cabinet meeting at Malacanang yesterday, that there is no possibility for the government to share power with the NDF at this stage since "we are mandated to follow the (freedom) Constitution and the 1986 Constitution."

If the proposed charter is ratified next year, the NDF could field its own candidate to run for the legislature where, if elected, they could sit and "we can hear their voice and feel their influence," Guingona said.

Guingona also said he thinks there is hope that the communists would now consider shifting from armed to parliamentary struggle as a means to attain political power. An indication is the NDF agreement to negotiation with the government for a ceasefire and possibly, lasting peace," he observed.

Government and NDF representatives are meeting today to try and agree on a common agenda for the coming substantive talks between them which would determine whether or not such lasting peace can be worked out.

The substantive talks between both camps will commence on Jan. 6 next year and Guingona said they should be able to progress substantially within the 60-day ceasefire period agreed by both sides "or see whether or not the period should be extended or whether or not it is useless to go on talking with each other."

First in the government's agenda is the speedy implementation of an economic recovery program which Guingona said is intended for all Filipinos whether insurgents or not.

He also said that as far as the NDR proposals are concerned, such issues as land reform, the full dismantling of all repressive laws and decrees created and issued by the past regime, industrialization and foreign policies, can be attained or resolved within the context of the 1986 Constitution.

For his part, press secretary Teodoro Benigno reiterated that President Corazon Aquino has been categorical in her refusal to accept any power sharing with the left in a coalition government.

He also pointed out to other NDF demands which she said are "non-negotiable" to the government. Such demands include the dismantling of the American bases which Benigno said will be left for resolution by the yet-to-be-ratified charter as well as the integration of the New People's Army into the Armed Forces.

Benigno announced yesterday that the Cabinet had unanimously approved the recommendations of the national reconciliation and development program particularly as it applies to [the] former.

Among the points included in the program was the issuance of an executive order formally establishing the program and the setting up of coordinating councils at various levels to help effect its objectives, the identification of settlements, clearing and rehabilitation sites and skills training center.

Likewise approved was the funding of critical program components with no existing appropriations.

The program, to be implemented next year, will have total appropriations amounting to P1 billion from the national government. Intended to be long-term, the programs will also be used by the government to match its words with performance in the field and as well as its answer to propaganda initiatives being undertaken by the left," according to Benigno.

New NDF Negotiator Named

HK231221 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Dec 86 pp 1, 13

[By Rod L. Villa, Jr]

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Front (NDF) designated yesterday Fr. Luis Jalandoni, a priest from Bacolod City who joined the rebel movement in the 1970's, as member of the NDF panel in the ongoing peace negotiations with the government.

The NDF and the Aquino government will resume their talks aimed at achieving "a lasting peace" today, with substantive national issues on the agenda.

Jalandoni, in a press conference yesterday at the National Press Club, said the peace negotiations have created a strong impact in the international community and some foreign leaders have expressed their desire to come to the country to monitor the ceasefire.

Jalandoni, a political detainee who escaped from his military captors during the Marcos regime, was in Europe heading the NDF's international liaison work when recalled to join the panel. [passage omitted]

RAMOS OPPOSES CREATION OF REBEL MILITARY FORCES

HK231255 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 86 p 12

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos yesterday said the government will not allow the National Democratic Front [NDF], the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], the New People's Army to establish their own military forces.

Ramos, one of the principal guests of the weekly "Kapihan sa Maynila," [Manila Coffeeshop] said the "existence of two armed forces is unacceptable" because the Armed Forces is capable of defending the country's territorial integrity and can repel any attacks on the people and against the military.

"The government will never concede any of the country's territory to the NDF anywhere and at any time," Ramos said. He added that the Armed Forces can take control of any territory at all times. However, he admitted that in some remote barangays, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] failed to aid the people immediately, allowing the insurgents to take control.

Ramos pointed out that one of the crucial issues of the ceasefire negotiations is control over the carrying of firearms by NDF members. "This issue must be decisively agreed upon by the two negotiating panels. Firearms control must be frontally addressed by the negotiators," Ramos said.

The blatant and flagrant carrying of firearms by the insurgents is "one of the basic causes of disagreement and of criminality," Ramos added.

Ramos also criticized the communist rebels for their "excessive posturing" ever since the start of the 60-day ceasefire last Dec 10. He warned that such behavior could pose serious consequences to the truce.

Ramos also observed that the CPP and the NDF do not seem to be in full control of their NPA commanders in the field based on reports received from AFP field commanders that there has been continued collection of taxes by the rebels.

Ramos also said that in the ceasefire agreement, nowhere was it stated that a status of belligerency will be given to the CPP-NDF-NPA.

"With regards to those two agreements, we should start with the premise that the Philippine government is in control not only in terms of our territory but also in regards to the exercise of duly-constituted authority," Ramos pointed out.

"But now, as we've witnesses since the start of the 60-day ceasefire period, the elements of the CPP-NDF-NPA have already started acting as if they are not only belligerent but are the victors as well," Ramos charged.

Examples of "posturing" which Ramos said are not acceptable are the flying of CPP-NDF-NPA flags in so-called rebel-controlled areas; the killing and assassinations of soldiers and government officials "by virtue of their being enemies of the people"; the open display of firearms in population areas; and the continued imposition of so-called "progressive taxes" on the population.

"We have already mentioned to them that these activities are not acceptable because they tend to give to the people the impression that they (the insurgents) are being accepted as belligerent," Ramos said. "But they have insisted on applying these measures in Samal, Bataan; Mexico, Pampanga; Legaspi, Albay and other key population centers."

Ramos also took to task recent pronouncements by the NDF negotiators that the rebels have every right to dispatch or eliminate the so-called enemies of the people, as in the recent killing of former MP David Puzon, and the right to impose progressive taxes on the population as well as business firms because they are a revolutionary movement.

"How can the Filipino people accept this kind of thinking and imposition from a party which is illegal in the first place?" Ramos said. "That is why we are merely trying to remind the CPP-NDF-NPA to refrain from this kind of posturing in regard to what we consider to be the attributes of a sovereign government because they are not."

Ramos also said that some NDF and CPP commanders have been reported to be collecting taxes particularly from people in Region II. It was reported, Ramos said, that some 18 members of the NPA recently hauled off foodstuffs and money from one family in that particular region.

NDF DENIES SEEKING BELLIGERENCY STATUS

HK231237 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 86 p 12

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) is not seeking recognition of a status of belligerency from the Aquino government, Luis Jalandoni, NDF international representative, told a press conference held at the National Press Club yesterday.

Jalandoni said the status of belligerency is only conferred by third countries upon fulfillment of several conditions.

According to Jalandoni, international law mandates that the status could only be conferred upon fulfillment of the following:

-- Considerable portion of the national territory is under the rebels' or insurgents' control;

-- It must have the considerable support of the population; and

-- That the political force must have a military arm under its control.

Jalandoni, replying to a question whether NDF will seek foreign support, said: "Right now the NDF will seek no foreign support but reserves its right if American support increases."

Jalandoni said the ceasefire negotiations which will start today have "created a great impact in the international community."

According to him, NDF's international offices have been following developments of the peace talks with great interest.

However, Jalandoni said the international community has shown anxiety over the ceasefire negotiations. He cited the international community's observation "that some forces oppose the peace negotiations in the Philippines and are working actively for the failure of the ceasefire process."

Jalandoni also said American intervention in the ceasefire negotiations is being felt. "The NDF is aware that a sinister international force -- the Reagan administration and the monopoly capital behind it -- is now doing all it can to sabotage the peace process," he added.

"This is no mere speculative conjecture. The Reagan administration is right now brazenly disregarding world opinion and international law. It is busy destroying peace and waging counter-revolutionary warfare against the people and government of Nicaragua. The recent Iran arms deal scandal only underscores the duplicity and aggressiveness of the U.S. policy."

Jalandoni said the NDF strongly condemns the increased U.S. military aid to the Philippines especially at a time when peace negotiations are in process. He cited the statements of top U.S. officials advocating a military solution in the present armed conflict in the country.

Jalandoni also denounced the launching of the huge U.S.-Philippine war maneuvers, such as the Operation Tangent Flash/Balikatan 1986 last Dec 5. just five days before the start of the ceasefire.

He also condemned the continued deployment of the U.S. special operation forces.

AQUINO RULES OUT JOINT LOCAL, NATIONAL ELECTIONS

HK240213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [23 December] ruled out the possibility of holding simultaneous local and national elections in May next year. The president said studies submitted to her show that 1 day will not be enough for voters to choose candidates for local positions and representatives to Congress. She said one study indicated that at least 15 minutes would be needed for a voter to write 45 names in the ballot, which means that 1 day will not be enough to accommodate all voters. She said that everybody is free to seek an electoral position in next year's election as long as they meet Comelec [Commission on Elections] requirements. The president said communist leaders like Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel may run for seats in Congress or local posts. However she said they cannot run under the Communist Party of the Philippines since it is not legalized under Philippine law.

MARCOS WISHES TO RETURN 'AS SOON AS POSSIBLE'

HK221455 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Dec 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Former President Ferdinand E. Marcos told followers in a radio interview Sunday he wants to return to the Philippines "as soon as possible" and called on them to unite against those "who would fancy communism."

In a telephone interview from his exile in Hawaii, Marcos described a government offer to allow his 94-year-old mother to leave for the United States a "cruel joke."

The interview was aired by DZEC, a pro-Marcos private radio station.

In the interview, Marcos said President Aquino's refusal to allow him to return for the funeral of his sister, Elizabeth Marcos-Keon, "is symptomatic of the society of slavery that has been imposed on the Filipino people."

Last Monday, the cabinet decided unanimously to ban Marcos from returning "in the national interest." His 65-year-old sister died Dec. 14 of heart failure and is expected to be buried this week in northern Luzon.

Marcos has lived in Hawaii since he was overthrown in Mrs Aquino's "people power" revolution.

The former president claimed Mrs Aquino's peace overtures to communist rebels and her meeting last week at Malacanang Palace with a renegade priest, Conrado Balweg, pointed to the dangers facing the Philippines.

Balweg heads a movement fighting for self-rule in the Cordillera region and was allied with the New People's Army until early this year.

Mrs Aquino's government agreed to a 60-day ceasefire with the NPA as of Dec. 10 and is preparing for second-stage talks to settle the 17-year insurgency which began under Marcos.

"With this situation, I call on the Filipino people to get united and continue fighting those who would fancy communism," Marcos said. And I call on our people not to be demoralized but to stand in the battle. I will try my best to be able to come home as soon as possible."

Marcos' mother, Josefa Edralin-Marcos, asked the government in a letter last Tuesday to ask her son to return for the funeral. The government has offered to fly the ailing Mrs Marcos to Hawaii at its expense.

She has been bedridden for some time, and family members said last week she had still not been told the full story of her son's ouster from power.

Marcos said the U.S. Government had no objections to him leaving the United States, "providing the country where I go will receive me."

"The statement of Madame Aquino's government to the effect that they can allow my 94-year-old, seriously ailing mother to come to the United States is a cruel joke because they know that my mother is not even able to step out of her room and that the trip to the United States would certainly kill her," Marcos said.

"I find this a cruel joke, out of place during the Christmas season," he said.

Marcos said he was still in mourning for his sister and was "finding it difficult" to think about politics.

"I hope that the Filipino people will realize that what is happening to me is symptomatic of the society of slavery that has been imposed upon the Filipino people," he said.

He also accused the government of preparing a campaign of "intimidation or coercion" to win approval of the proposed new constitution, which goes before the voters in a plebiscite Feb 2.

MUSLIM GROUP OPPOSES AUTONOMY, CALLS FOR 'JIHAD'

HK230527 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Dec 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Hashim Salamat has rejected the provisions of the draft Constitution on the autonomous regions and called for a "Jihad" (holy war).

The MILF is a splinter group of Nur Misuari's Moro National Liberation Front.

In an official central committee declaration of the MILF, Hashim called on all Muslim nations of the world "to rally behind our Jihad, to destroy oppression and bring the reign of justice back to our people of the Bangsamoro Homeland."

The MILF chief said the provisions of the draft Charter on autonomy "does not jibe with the meaningful and genuine autonomy as envisioned in the Tripoli Accord."

The former government of deposed President Marcos signed the Tripoli Agreement in Libya with the MILF in 1976, creating the autonomous regions 9 and 12. But the implementation of its provisions left much to be desired, and Misuari fled to the Middle East.

Specifically, Salamat castigated Section 15's Muslim Mindanao, which says "the creation of the autonomous region shall be effective when approved by the majority of votes cast by the constituent units in a plebiscite, provided that only provinces, cities and geographic areas voting favorably shall be included in the autonomous region.

The MILF said this is "inclusive only to provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi and Marawi City as these are the only areas dominated by Muslims, to the prejudice of the Tripoli Accord."

He also cites the military's condoning and training "some extremist Christian sectors" who are arming themselves (the Christian Liberation Army) and the political crises facing the Aquino government which offer a scenario that will not resolve the Mindanao conflict.

OVER 100 RUSSIANS REPORTEDLY IN COUNTRY ILLEGALLY

HK230621 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Dec 86 pp 1, 12

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Sources in the diplomat community disclosed yesterday that over 100 Russians have slipped into the Philippines in several small groups for the past several weeks.

The Russians, all fluent in Pilipino and other dialects, entered the country without passing through immigration, the same sources said. Their claims, however, could not be confirmed.

At the same time, they said a ranking member of the Chinese Politburo, who passes himself off as a Hong Kong businessman, is also in town making the rounds of the coffeeshops.

They added that the Chinese official has direct access to senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

The Philippine government has allowed the Soviet Union to bring in only 41 Russians to man its embassy here, which probably explains the covert entry of the others.

The Foreign Ministry has not been advised of the entry of the Russians by the military, although it was reported it had knowledge of the matter, the sources said.

The source also hinted on [illegible] unprecedented activities of the Russians here.

He said they have been observed to be in constant touch with the leaders of the local Communist Party. Most of them have also been monitored to have fanned out to the province.

The Russians, according to the same sources must have entered the country illegally through Russian ships which dock in Philippine ports ostensibly for repairs.

The Philippines, which has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, allows Russian vessels to dock for repairs. The Russians may have jumped ship while the vessels were docked, the source said.

Reached for comment, a source at the Soviet Embassy in Manila said that the Soviet Union stands always for the further development of the Philippines-Soviet relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in internal affairs.

In accordance with the achieved agreement, the Soviet Union has only a quarter of the agreed personnel in its embassy here (numbering 35) and it is observing this quarter, the source said.

This includes, the source said, representatives for trade, technical staff and services including cooks and drivers. These employes, the source said, have brought their families with them.

The Soviet side, the source said, does not put deep concern about the increase in number of Soviet personnel in Manila and neither does it consider putting up consulates in key cities of the country even. [sentence as published]

PAPER CLAIMS MISSING EMBASSY EMPLOYEE KGB SPY

HK230715 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Dec 86 pp 1, 17

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] A Filipino employe in the Philippine Embassy in Moscow, who was believed to have been recruited by the KGB, the Soviet spy ring, mysteriously disappeared early this year, according to Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MFA] sources yesterday.

The sources identified the missing employe as Reuben C. Viber of Quezon City, a radio-telephone operator, whose disappearance was attributed to his having become "uncooperative" to the KGB because of "fast changing events" in the Philippines.

Vibar was reported to have disappeared with his sister Rosemarie, an employe of the United States Embassy in Moscow.

Their parents have been frequenting the MFA seeking assistance in locating the missing brother and sister but their efforts reportedly have not met with much success.

Sources in both the MFA and the Ministry of Defense said that Vibar was arrested for speeding while driving in summer last year.

A certain Viktor Kharmalov befriended Vibar and helped him recover his driver's license.

Later, Kharmalov reportedly told Vibar that he had been accused of blackmarketing. Again Kharmalov promised to help Vibar but this time he must "cooperate."

As their relationship developed, Kharmalov even arranged a meeting between Vibar and a Russian woman who later lived with the Filipino and bore him a child.

In return, Vibar "cooperated" by getting the telex code of the Philippine embassy and reporting to Kharmalov what transpired inside the embassy.

Because of fastchanging events in the Philippines, Vibar reportedly disappeared from his post in Moscow together with his sister Rosemarie.

Last August, the two years [as published] were seen in Frankfurt, West Germany. That was the last time the two were seen, the sources said.

Ambassador Alejandro Melchor Jr. reported to MFA that while he was in Bonn, he talked to Minister-Counselor Delia Domingo Albert who investigated the case of Vibar when he failed to return to Moscow from "an errand in Helsinki."

Melchor said that he was told that Vibar was "forced to flee Moscow as the KGB was after him."

KMU REJECTS CHARTER, DROPS 'POLICY OF RESTRAINT'

HK221411 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Dec 86 p 1

[By staff member Tess Villanueva]

[Text] The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] yesterday approved a resolution calling for the rejection of the draft Constitution in the Feb. 2 plebiscite.

In another major decision, the 600,000-strong KMU also agreed to cancel its "policy of restraint" regarding strikes which has been in effect since July.

The KMU in urging a "no" vote, said the draft Charter does not reflect the interest of workers nor does it provide a solution to the basic problems of society.

The draft Constitution will "only give people false hope in a Government and Congress that will be dominated by powerful and rich forces of society and will only confine the people to a few democratic rights already won in February," the resolution said.

The KMU thus became the first major cause-oriented group to adopt a negative stand against the draft Constitution.

A total of 360 delegates voted for the "no" stand during KMU's national council meeting held at the Folk Arts theater. The meeting was also set to elect the successor of its assassinated leader, Rolando Olalia.

The KMU said Olalia's murder was the work of "fascist elements within the Government" which want to "seize power and push the liberal forces within government to intensify its attack on labor."

Crispin Beltran, KMU national spokesman, said the council members also decided to adopt a "no" stand because of the Aquino Government's "rightist" tendency.

If approved, the Charter may just be used to further the Government's "reactionary and liberal tendency," Beltran said.

He warned of a resurgency of fascism if that tendency is not checked.

What seemed to tilt the balance in favor of a rejection was the dismissal of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez.

The KMU said the ouster was due to "American Pressure" on the Aquino Government.

Sanchez' reinstatement was also high in KMU's decision to cancel its policy of restraint regarding strikes.

It approved another resolution calling for the intensification of the strike movement which will culminate in nationwide strike. No date has yet been set, however.

The resolution advocated the holding of a series of political strikes, demonstrations and work stoppages before the nationwide strike.

Aside from demanding for Sanchez's reinstatement, the mass action will also seek the institution of genuine land reform, just wages, nationalist industrialization and a nationalist Govenment, according to the resolution.

The KMU, through a major resolution, also supported the ongoing ceasefire and the National Democratic Front's [NDF] agenda which, it said, reflects the workers' demands.

It added that the ceasefire period offers a good opportunity, to articulate the workers' demand.

Nick Elma, a KMU council member, said that the best scenario if the Charter is rejected is for President Aquino to accept the NDF proposal for a coalition Government.

Another scenario discussed on the Charter Rejection was for President Aquino to establish a new Constitutional commission to draft a new Charter which will again be submitted to a national plebiscite.

TUCP DENOUNCES KMU STAND ON DRAFT CHARTER

HK231329 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Dec 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) lashed out yesterday at the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] (KMU), for changing its affirmative position to a "no" vote on the proposed constitution.

The KMU made known its position on the draft charter Saturday when leaders of its workers' federations and alliances adopted a resolution calling for the rejection of the draft charter, saying "it does not reflect the interest and demands of the workers."

TUCP Secretary-General Ernesto F. Herrera called KMU's stand "a further revelation of typical tactics and cunning of communist proselytizers."

"They always treat democratic government, the President, and our organizations and institutions with temporary accommodation only to be betrayed and overthrown. The accommodation is always only a part of their grand design to do us in," Herrera said.

Herrera said the KMU's allegation that President Aquino is "veering to the right" is "just part and parcel of the endless gobbledygook from people who thrive on nonsense. The President is only trying to do things right for everybody."

He added that the KMU had attributed Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez's impending ouster to TUCP and other groups which have in fact stressed that they were all leaving it up to the President.

"The KMU's latest antics prove that what the Communist Party says, it has to repeat. The KMU is a communist front despite its denials. It is not a genuine workers' group meant to work for a stronger democracy through more workers' rights and welfare," Herrera said.